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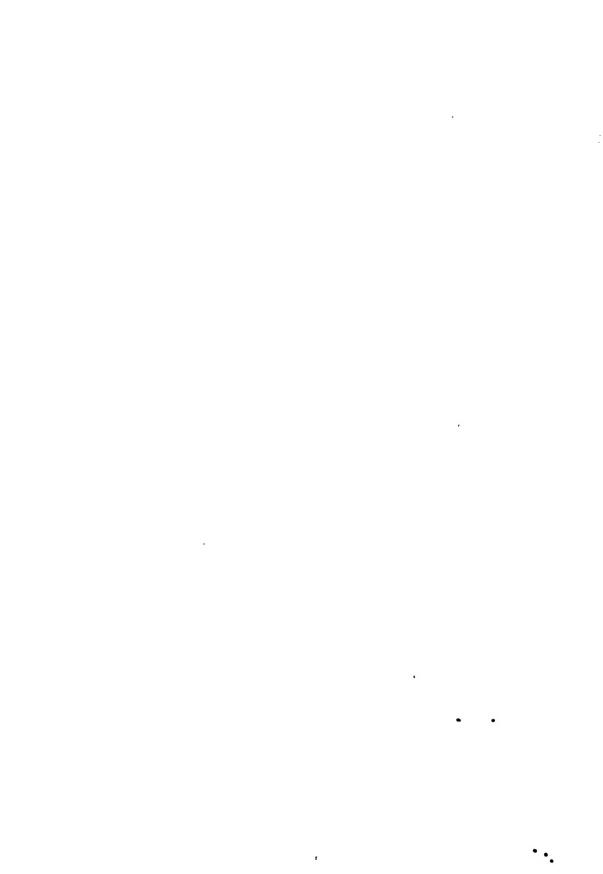
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# UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS OF THE BABYLONIAN SECTION

Vol. VII ·



# (BABYLONIAN LETTERS OF THE HAMMURAPI PERIOD )

BY

ARTHUR UNGNAD



PHILADELPHIA

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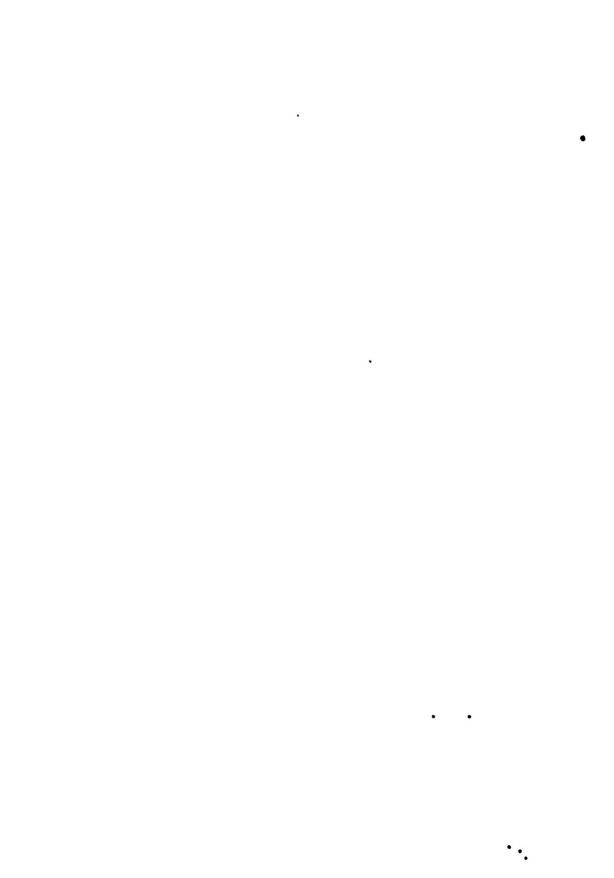
# to my teacher Friedrich Delitzsch

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#### **PREFACE**

The cuneiform texts published in this volume were copied and autographed during my stay in Philadelphia in the winter of 1913-1914. Nearly all of them are letters belonging to the time of the so-called first Babylonian or *Hammurapi* dynasty (2225-1926 B. C.).

There are only two (or three) exceptions: the first is an Assyrian abît šarrim (No. 132), addressed to a certain Ardi-Gula. This man seems to be identical with Ardi-Gula of the letter H (= Harper. Assyrian letters), No. 117, mentioning Ašur-bân-apli and Šamaš-šum-ukîn (l. 5), by which fact the time of our letter is determined. The other exception is a cone of King Hammurapi, about 17, 3 cm. high, having an inscription as well on the shaft as on the base. Both inscriptions are (as far as they are preserved) identical, though it may be possible, that the inscription on the base1 was not quite as long as that on the shaft. This text of King Hammurapi, mentioning the building of the (or a) wall of Sippar. is especially interesting by the fact that it is the only official inscription before the time of the king's great victory over Rîm-Sin. For a transcription and translation see pp. 30 ff. A third exception may be the letter No. 29, the writing of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This seems to have been written in three columns, the third being totally destroyed, the inscription on the shaft, however, is written in two columns

which might suggest some time at the end of the *Hammurapi* dynasty; but as well the word *ia-a-nu-um*, hitherto never found in texts of that period, as the mentioning of the city of *Lubdi*<sup>1</sup>, are in favor for a later (Cassite) time. Unfortunately the letter is too badly preserved to settle the question definitely.

Most of the letters published in this volume have been purchased by the Museum from dealers; only the first twentynine texts were found during the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania in Nippur. The publication of all these texts had been assigned by the former editor of the Babylonian Expedition, Dr. H. V. Hilprecht, to Dr. A. T. Clay. But the latter very kindly ceded his rights to the present writer and even gave him about twenty copies previously made by him which could be utilized during the preparation of this work. I beg to offer my sincerest thanks to Professor A. T. Clay for his kindness. My thanks are also due to Dr. G. A. Barton, who gave some old Babylonian letters over to me which had been assigned to him. In this way practically the whole amount of old Babylonian letters, preserved in the Museum, could be included in the present volume<sup>2</sup>: only those not yet cleaned and repaired and some assigned to Dr. A. Poebel which could not be obtained for this collection were not made use of. even published those letters which were very badly damaged as every little piece of information we can get from the classical

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This city also occurs in the Cassite letter No. 99 (1-6) of Radau's collection (BE, XVII, 1) who, however, read  $a_{lu}Lu-ul-di-sha^{ki}$  (p. 153) instead of  $a_{lu}Lu-up-di$  sa ki-[

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Letter No 37 published by H. Ranke in BE, VI, 1, No 32, has been repeated here, especially as the interesting scal inscription was omitted in the first publication.

time of the Babylonian language seems to be worth while publishing.

The letters bought from dealers came from the same source as the contracts published by Dr. H. Ranke and Dr. A. Poebel in BE, VI, 1 and 2 (second part), i.e., Sippar in North Babylonia. It is, of course, often very difficult to determine the place of such a letter by internal evidence only, and it may even be the case that one or the other of them was picked up at another tell; but, on the other hand, these letters are so similar to other letters found at Sippar and so different from those found at Nippur that we may consider their origin as fairly certain.

An attempt has been made to give the letters of the two sections of this volume in historical order. As nearly always internal evidence is the only guide, such an arrangement cannot be considered as absolutely correct, though, on the other hand, the character of the writing and the formulæ of the introduction give some evidence at least for the arrangement. Ouite unique are those few letters which mention the king's name in the introductory formula, i.e., No. 75,76:

šú-lum-ka ma-har ilušamaš ilumarduk ù be-li-ja am-mi-di-ta-na! lu da-ri "may thy welfare be lasting before Šamaš, Marduk and my lord .4mmiditana,"

```
and No. 90,_{10 \text{ f}} = 91,_{9 \text{ f}}:
        šú-lum-ka ma-har ilušamaš ilumarduk i ù be-li-ja am-mi-za-du-ga
        lu da-ri
```

There are a few other letters the time of which is determined by a date, namely No. 37 (23d(?) year of Hammurati) and No. 89 (13th or 17th + a year of Ammisaduga). The latter is especially interesting, because it is expressly called a copy (mehir, l. 42) of a letter which was sent by Ibni-Sin and the judges of Sippar-Amnanum to the king.<sup>1</sup> Another letter mentioning Hammurapi (No. 83.17) is only furnishing us with a terminus post quem. The oldest letter in the collection is probably No. 1, a case-tablet with remarkable seal impressions.<sup>2</sup>

The writing of the letters found at Nippur might, at the first glance, suggest that they are much older than they really are. But when we compare for instance those four letters addressed to the same person  $Lug\hat{a}$  (No. 5-8) we will find young and old forms of signs even in the same letter which fact clearly shows that the old forms are merely artificial ones. As it is very probable that  $Ag\hat{u}a$  or  $Ag\hat{u}_ia$  mentioned in No. 9.1 and 10.13 is identical with  $Ag\hat{u}a$  mentioned in contracts found at Nippur and dated in the time of  $R\hat{i}m$ - $Sin^3$  and Samsuiluna, and that Nanna-Salasir, the writer of No. 9 is identical with the witness in BE. VI. 2, No. 51.13 (time of Samsuiluna), it is at least probable that most of the letters found at Nippur belong to the reigns of  $R\hat{i}m$ -Sin or Hammurapi and Samsuiluna. More exact dates are unfortunately not obtainable.

As I am going to give full transcriptions and translations of

There can be little doubt that  $h\hat{e}lu$  means "king" in this letter. That this  $h\hat{e}lu$  ( $h\hat{e}li$ ,  $h\hat{e}lui$ ) was the official address of the king is shown by quotations given in various letters written by the kings themselves. cf. BB, 43 (1–13)  $h\hat{e}li$  my lord = Hammurapi), BB 49 (1–10, 14,  $h\hat{e}li$  = Hammurapi), BB, 51 1–5,  $h\hat{e}li$  = Hammurapi), BB, 03 (1–10) If  $h\hat{e}li$  mi = Samsuviuna, BB, 70 (1–10,  $h\hat{e}li$ ) = Hammurapi), BB, 88 (1–9)  $h\hat{e}li$  = Hammurapi), BB, 89 (1–10)  $h\hat{e}li$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf the photographic reproduction on pl. XCVII. The case could not be removed without destroying it. Therefore, the letter was not opened.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> BE. VI. 2. No. 6, 3

<sup>\*</sup>BE, VI, 2, No 29, 3

all these letters in the second part of my "Babylonische Briefe" I will only give a few interesting specimens in the introduction of this volume together with the translation of the remarkable cone of King *Hammurapi*.

My thanks are due to the University of Pennsylvania and especially to Provost Dr. Edgar F. Smith, who enabled me to spend the winter in Philadelphia, and also to the Director of the Museum, Dr. George B. Gordon, for his indefatigable assistance during the preparation of this work.

ARTHUR UNGNAD.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

- BA Beiträge für Assyriologie und vergl. sem. Sprachwissenschaft.
- BB A. Ungnad. Babylonische Briefe aus der Zeit der Hammurapi-Dynastic, Leipzig, 1914.
- BE Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.
- CT Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum.
- OLZ Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A. Ungnad, Babylonische Briefe aus vor Zeit der Hammurapi-Dynastie (Vorderasiatische Bibliothek), Leipzig. 1914. The second part is finished in manuscript.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The letters published in this volume may be divided into official and private letters. Official letters are those which are either written by or to a king or high official. There are no letters in our collection written by any king of the Hammurapi dynasty, but there are several official letters which may be considered as addressed to a king. As we mentioned in the Preface, the usual address to the king is simply bêlu (ana bêliia); but from this fact we are not allowed to infer that every letter having the formula ana bêlija is addressed to a king. When we consider letters like BB No. 235, which is addressed ana bêlija, we certainly do not get the impression that the addressee is the king. There are furthermore a good many letters written by women ana bêlija: in this case it is very probable that bêlu simply means the husband.<sup>2</sup> In most of the cases, it is therefore quite impossible to say whether a letter addressed ana bêlija is written to the king or another high official. Only the contents may give some information in one or the other direction.

<sup>1</sup> Cf p 10 n te 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf. BB, No 113, 114, 115

#### OFFICIAL LETTERS

A good specimen of this class is No. 89 of our collection dated in the time of King Ammisaduga.<sup>1</sup> It is written by a certain Ibni-[...] and the judges of Sippar-Amnanum. As several of the letters of King Ammisaduga are addressed to a certain Ibni-Sin, a high official of Sippar-, it is very probable that the name broken in our letter has to be supplied as Ibni-[Sin]. The letter is unfortunately damaged, but we can recognize that it is concerned with a reproach of the king to the high officials of Sippar for not having given certain taxes to a tax collector<sup>3</sup> of Babylon sent by the king. As we mentioned before, the letter is no original but a copy that had been preserved in the archives of Sippar. It runs as follows.

(1. No. 89)4

O. a-na be- l[i- ni]
ki- bí- [ma]
um-ma ib- ni- '[lusín]
ù daiânu[mes si]pparki am-na-nu-u[m-ma]

5. áš-šum šá be-el-ni iš-pu-ra-an-ni-a-š[i-i]m um-ma be-el-ni-ma ki-ma a-na mi-ik-si ma-ka-si ta-ap-ri-ka-ma a-di i-na-an-na mi-ik-su la [i]m-ma-ak-su mâkis bâb-íli<sup>ki</sup> id-[...]..

10. a-na mi-nim ta-[ap-ri-ka-m]a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Cf Preface, p 10

<sup>4</sup> BB, 83-85, 87.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ZAG HA = mâkisu Thureau-Dangin, RA VII, p. 185

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Cf the photographic reproduction on pl. C

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mi-ik-su a-di i-na-an-na [la im-ma-ki-is]
      [m]âkis bâb-íli"[.....
                      (about 20 lines missing)
      im-ma- a[k-ka-as]
R.
      an-ni-tam nu-ub-[.....
 35. ma-la i-na ê-sag-ila ma-har duk [.....
      <sup>1</sup>gi-mil- <sup>11</sup>umarduk DUB.ŠAR.ZAG.GA<sup>1</sup> šá a-na ib-[ni-
          ilusín iš-šá]-ak-nu
      a-na tup-šar-ru-tim ú-te-ir-ma a-na Ê. DUB. BA 1[-ru-u]b
      ki-ma be-el-ni iš-pu-ra-an-[ni-a-ši-im]
      mâkis bâb-íli<sup>ki</sup> mi-ik-sa a-h[a...] i-n[a....š]ú
 40. uk- ti-in-nu ....[.....
      a-na še-me-e be-li-ni ni-i[š-pu-ra-am]
             me-hi-ir tup-pí \delta[\hat{a}, \dots]
             šá áš-šum mâkis...[.....
                  ^{war}\psitebêtu û[m.....
U.E.
                  mu am-mi-za-du-g[a lugal-e]
 45.
                  urudu ki.lugal-g[ub....]<sup>2</sup>
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#### TRANSLATION

¹ To [our] lord ² speak: ³ thus (say) Ibni-[Sin] ⁴ and the judges of Sippar-Amnanum: ⁵ as to what our lord wrote unto us, ⁶ our lord (saying) as follows: ⁰ The tax collector of Babylon has [reported], ⁻ that ye have acted unlawfully with regard to the paying of the taxes, so that, ⁶ up to the present time, the taxes have not been paid! ¹⁰Why have ye [acted unlawfully, so] that ¹¹ the taxes, up to the present time, [have not been paid]? ¹²The tax collector of Babylon [......

(about 20 lines missing)

<sup>1</sup> Cf Thursau-Dangin, Lettres et Contrats 152

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Supply either [ni-mab-a] or [ib-dirig-ga]; in the first case it would be the 13th year, in the latter a year after the 16th (v. A. Ungnad, BA VI 3, p. 14)

.......] <sup>33</sup> shall be paid. <sup>34</sup> This matter we have [......]. <sup>35</sup>Whatever [has been delivered] in Esagila before the god Marduk, <sup>36</sup> has Gimil-Marduk, the clerk, who had been appointed to Ib[ni-Sin], <sup>37</sup> written down, and then he [has ent]ered into the archives. <sup>38</sup> According to what our lord has written unto [us], <sup>39</sup> the tax collector of Babylon has [collected] the taxes ...[...]. <sup>40</sup> They have proved (it)....[.....]. <sup>41</sup> In order that our lord might hear it, we are writing (this letter).

<sup>42</sup> Copy of a letter [.....] <sup>43</sup> which in regard to the tax collector..[....]

44 Tebêtu, the [...th], 45 year in which [King] Ammisaduga 46 [set up] a kingly monument made of brass [.....]

Another letter sent by *Ibni-Sin* and the judges of Sippar is No. 102 which is unfortunately badly preserved and carelessly written, many signs and even whole lines (26, 27) being erased. This fact shows that this letter, too, is not the original sent *ana bêlini*,<sup>1</sup> but a rough draft from which the official letter was copied. This draft was then preserved in the archives of Sippar. The letter runs as follows.

$$(2. No. 102)^2$$

- O. a-na be- li- ni ki- b:- ma um-ma ib-ni- sin ù daiânû<sup>me-</sup>-ma
  - 5. i-nu-ma be-el-ni i-na sippar<sup>ki</sup> wa-áš-bu wa-ar-ka-tum íp-pa-ar-ra-aš-ma i-na šá-al-ma-ti be-el-ni at-ta tu-šá-si-a-an-ni-a-ti

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There can be little doubt that here the bôlu is King Ammisaduga

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ct the photographic reproduction on pl. C. H.

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> To our lord <sup>2</sup> speak: <sup>3</sup> thus (say) Ibni-Sin <sup>4</sup> and the judges; <sup>5</sup> When our lord stayed at Sippar <sup>6</sup> the matter used

<sup>1</sup> an and nu are erased

<sup>2</sup> All the signs after an are erased

<sup>3</sup> The beginning of the line is erased

to be inquired into, and <sup>7</sup> safely thou, our lord, hast *delivered* us. <sup>5</sup> Now <sup>9</sup> we want to give lambs <sup>8</sup> together with the lambs of the palace. <sup>10</sup> The matter will be inquired into and <sup>11</sup> safely we shall be *delivered*. <sup>12</sup> After, by royal letter, <sup>13</sup> Ilušuib[ni......

(about to lines missing)
......] 25 the word which we say to them they do not hear
(the rest is nearly quite unintelligible)

Several letters the envelop of which probably had the address ana bêlija have no introduction at all. One of the most interesting texts of this kind is No. 119, bringing a law-case of a certain Išme-Adad against his brother Muḥaddûm before the king. The writer is not mentioned in the text: probably he was a high official (šâpiru?) at the place where the wronged man was living. The letter runs as follows.

### (3. No. 119)1

- O. Iiš-me- Iluadad mâr ig-mil-Ilusin wa[rad-ka] ki-a-am iķ-bi-a-am um-ma šú-[ma] I rēš amtam libbi šá bît a-bi-ia a-na-ku ù aḫ-ḫu-ia
  - 5. a-na kaspim a-na tamkarim ni-id-di-in-ma [kas]ap-šá ni-il-ki-e

    resamtam šú-a-ti it-ti tamkarim
    a-na-ku ap-tu-u[r-š]i-m[a]
    ka-ni-ik-šá na-ši-[a-ku]
  - 10. iš-tu šattim X<sup>k[am]</sup>

    rešamtum ši-i ma-ah-ri-ja [wa-áš-ba-at]
    ah-hu-ja ú-ul ib-ku-r[u-ši]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Cf. the photographic reproduction on pl. CII

i-na-an-na mu-ha-ad-du-um [a-hi]

resamtam šú-a-ti a-šar [šá-ni-im-ma]

15. il- te- [ki]

R. ki-a-am ik-bi-[a-am]

Tiš-me-<sup>lu</sup>adad [šú-ú]

a-na ma-har be-lí-ja it-t[a-al-kam]

be-lí šá-ap-ti-šú l[i-iš-me]

20. ka-ni-ka-ti-šú li-m[u-ur]
i-na mu-úḥ-ḥi mu-ḥa-ad-d[u-um]
li-is -s[i- ma]

<sup>165</sup>amtam li-te-ir-ru-n[i-iš-šum]

<sup>1</sup>iš-me- <sup>110</sup>adad wara[d-ka]

25. ma-ḫar <sup>lu</sup>šamaš a-na be-lí-[i]a li- ik -ru- ub be-lí at-ta i-na šú-ul-mi ù ba-la-ṭi a-na bâb-íli<sup>ki</sup> ir-ba-am-ma bu-nu nam-ru-tum šá <sup>lu</sup>marduk ra-i-mi-ka

30. ù "adad ba-ni-ka li-im-hu-ru-ka

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> Išme-Adad, son of *Igmil-Sin*, [thy] servant, <sup>2</sup> has spoken to me as follows: thus he (has said): <sup>3</sup> "One female slave belonging to those of my father's house <sup>4</sup> I and my brothers <sup>5</sup> had given to a merchant for silver. <sup>6</sup> Silver for her we had received. <sup>7</sup> That slave from the merchant <sup>8</sup> I myself had released [and] <sup>9</sup> a sealed document concerning her [I have] taken. <sup>10</sup> For ten years <sup>11</sup> that slave [*is living*] at my house: <sup>12</sup> my brothers did not claim her. <sup>13</sup> Now, Muḥaddûm, [a brother of mine], <sup>15</sup> has taken <sup>14</sup> that slave [*at another*] place <sup>15</sup> for himself."

<sup>16</sup>Thus he has spoken to me. <sup>17</sup> [That man] Išme-Adad

18 is now coming into the presence of my lord. 19 My lord may hear it from his own lips; 20 his sealed documents he may look at. 21 Against Muḥaddûm 22 he may give orders [that] 23 they shall give back the slave to him (i.e., Išme-Adad).

<sup>24</sup> Išme-Adad, thy servant, <sup>26</sup> may pray <sup>25</sup> before Šamaš for the sake of my lord! <sup>27</sup> My lord, in welfare and health <sup>28</sup> enter into the city of Babylon, and then <sup>29</sup> may the splendid revelation of Marduk who loves thee <sup>30</sup> and of Adad, who has created thee, give their benedictions unto thee!

Other letters addressed *ana bêlija* are Nos. 63, 78, 103, 104, and probably the mutilated texts Nos. 29, 30, 62, 72, 130. Some others having no introduction (Nos. 82, 83, 84, 88, 123, 129) probably had the address *ana bêlija* on the envelop.

Another kind of official letters are those addressed ana šâpirija "to my governor." The position of such a šâpiriu may best be understood from the text BB, 238 (=CT, IV, 1, 2). In our collection only the badly preserved text No. 70 has the address ana šâpirija.

Some of the letters addressed ana awêlim may be classed under the heading "official letters" (Nos. 66, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77(?), 90–96, 98–101, 111(?)), though it is quite certain that awêlu simply is an honorific title like Sir. Esquire or German "Hochwohlgeboren." As an example we may give No. 90.

O. a-na a-we-lim
ki- bí- ma
um-ma 'lusín-na-di-i[n-a]h-hi-ma
'lusamas ù 'lumarduk da-ri-is ûmi''

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf the photographic reproduction on pl C.

- 5. li-ba-al-li-tu-ka lu šá-al-ma-ta lu ba-al-ţa-ta ilum na-şi-ir-ka ri-eš-ka a-na da-mı-iķ-tim li- ki- il a-na šú-ul-mi-ka áš-pu-ra-am
- 10. šú-lum-ka ma-ḫar <sup>du</sup>samas <sup>du</sup>marduk ù be-lí-ja am-mi-za-du-ga lu da- ri áš-šum di-ib-ba-at <sup>du</sup>sín-ri-me-ni ù ib-ni- <sup>du</sup>adad a-hi-sú
- 15. šá i-na sippar<sup>ki</sup> ja-aḫ-ru-rum
  a- mu- ru- ma
  ka-ni-ik ri-ik-sa-tim ú-še-zi-bu-šú-nu-ti
  ku-nu-uk šangê <sup>ilu</sup>šamaš šangê <sup>ilu</sup>a-a
- Lo.E. ù ku-nu-uk- ka-ti-ku-nu
  - 20. ta- ak- nu- ka
- R. ka-ni-ik ri-ik-sa-ti ši-na-ti

  l du sín-ri-me-ni šú-ú na-ši
  ki-ma l du sín-ri-me-ni šú-ú
  a-na ši-im-ti-šú il-li-ku
  - 25. lib-ni- lluadad a-hu-šú
    a-na bît llusín-ri-me-ni ur-ta-ag-gi
    šá ku-nu-uk šangê llusamaš šangê llua-a
    ù ku-nu-uk-ka-at-ku-nu ba-ak-ra
    ku-nu-uk ma-an-ni-im-ma im-ma-ah-ha-ar
  - 30. lib-ni- luadad šú-a-ti li-ki-ir-ri-bu-ni-ik-kum ,i-na ,mu-úḥ-ḥi-šú ši-si ni-šá-am i-na šá-ap-ti-šú li-iš-šá-ki-mal a-na bît lusín-ri-me-ni a-ḥi-šú la ú- ra-ag-ga

<sup>1</sup> l e, liš akimma = liššakin-ma. The accusative is very remarkable

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> To the noble one <sup>2</sup> speak: <sup>3</sup> thus (says) Sin-nâdin-aḥḥi: <sup>4</sup> Šamaš and Marduk may, for the duration of time, <sup>5</sup> keep thee healthy! <sup>6</sup> Mayest thou be well, mayest thou be healthy! <sup>7</sup> The god who guards thee, <sup>8</sup> may lift up <sup>7</sup> thy head to happiness! <sup>9</sup> I am sending now (to inquire) after thy welfare: <sup>10</sup> may thy welfare <sup>12</sup> be perpetual <sup>10</sup> before Šamaš, Marduk <sup>11</sup> and my lord Ammisaduga!

13 As to the case of Sin-rîmêni 14 and Ibni-Adad, his brother, 15 which 16 I have investigated 15 in Sippar-Jaḥrurum and thereupon 17 had caused them to draw up a sealed document of their treaty, 20 you had sealed (the document) 15 with the seal of the priest of the god Šamaš, the priest of the goddess Aya 19 and your seals. 21 The sealed document of that treaty 22 had that man Sin-rîmêni received. 23 After that man Sin-rîmêni 24 had gone to his destiny (i.e., died), 25 Ibni-Adad, his brother, 26 raised claims against the house of Sin-rîmêni. 27 If one is doubting the seal of the priest of Šamaš, the priest of Aya 25 and your seals, 29 whose seal should be accepted! 31 Let them bring before thee 30 that man Ibni-Adad: 32 give orders against him! 33 An oath shall be put on his lips, that 35 he will raise no claims 34 against the house of Sin-rîmêni, his brother.

#### PRIVATE LETTERS

Like all old-Babylonian letters the letters referring to private affairs are very important from the linguistic point of view. Rare words and forms occur which can not be found in any historical or religious texts. The Babylonian Grammar especially benefits by the great number of verbal forms of the second person of which those of the plural are the most interesting ones. The rule, established by the present writer, that the ending of the second person of the plural is a and not u, even when it is masculine, is confirmed throughout these letters. There is also a new example of a letter addressed to two women giving a number of those exceedingly rare forms of the second person of the feminine plural. As only one letter so far is known, besides that in our collection (No. 51), we will give this specimen here in transcription and, as far as it is possible, in translation, too.

 $(5. \text{ No. } 51)^3$ 

- O. a-na ka-ka-a ù mi-ir-si-ia ki- bí- ma um-ma <sup>llu</sup>sín-ma-gir-ma <sup>llu</sup>šamaš li-ba-al-li-iţ-ki-na-ti
  - 5. na-tu..... an-nu-um šá warḥam  $l^{kam}$ .... ma-ma a-na ŠÚ.KAZKAL še-e libbim

· a-na šú-ul-mi-ja la ta-áš-pu-ra-nim

<sup>1</sup> OLZ, 1900, p 585 ff

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Thureau-Dangin, Lettres et Contrats, No 23, cf BB, 129.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the photographic reproduction on pl XCVIII

a-nu-um-ma <sup>I du</sup>šamaš-e-pí-ri a-na și-ri-ki-na aț-țàr-dam

Lo.E. 3.30 kêm še'im 1 30 kêm kê

11. šú- bi- la- nim

R. šá și-bu-tim ma-aḫ-ri-ia i-ba-áš-ši <sup>ré-</sup>amtum a-na și-ri-ia li-li-kam-ma lu-šá-bi-la-ki-im-ma

15. a-šá-ri-iš id-na-a-ma
šá tu-šá-bi-la-nim
i-na iš-ri-ki-na-a-ma
hu-ur-ṣa-ma ši-ta-tum
ki-ma a-šá-pa-(ra)-ki-na-ši-im

20. šú- bi- la- nim

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> To Kakâ and Mirsiya <sup>2</sup> speak: <sup>3</sup> thus (says) Sin-magir. <sup>4</sup> Samaš may keep you healthy! <sup>5</sup> How is it possible, <sup>1</sup> <sup>6</sup> that for a (whole) month <sup>7</sup> you have not sent <sup>6</sup> anybody to me because of the provisions for the journey..... <sup>7</sup> and in order to inquire after my welfare!

<sup>8</sup> Now I am despatching Šamaš-êpiri <sup>9</sup> to you: <sup>10</sup> I 10 kur of barley flour and I, 30 kur of bean flour <sup>11</sup> send to me! <sup>12</sup> It is wanted for some purpose with me. <sup>13</sup> A female servant <sup>14</sup> may come to me, and then I shall send thee<sup>2</sup> (silver).<sup>3</sup> Thereupon <sup>15</sup> give (the flour) immediately and <sup>16</sup> what you will have sent to me <sup>18</sup> take off <sup>17</sup> from your own *tithe*. <sup>18</sup> The rest <sup>20</sup> send to me <sup>19</sup> according to what I shall write to you.

<sup>1</sup> Very doubtful, there may have been, at this place, a form belonging to the root 523.

<sup>2</sup> Instead of 'vou"'

<sup>3</sup> Omitted by the scribe?

Among the letters referring to business transactions we may select two dealing with the same affair, viz., the famous Luštamar-letters. Both of them (Nos. 46 and 47) were enclosed in envelops which were opened, so that the letters could be read. Their having being preserved together with the envelops is an indication that they were copies kept in the archives. Both envelops are sealed: No. 46 with the seal of a certain Warad-Sin (though the writer is a certain Sin-rîmêni), No. 47 with the seal of the writer Ilušu-bâni, son of Ibi-Ilabrat, known also from the Sippar-texts BE, VI, 2, No. 72, l. 3 (21st year of Hammurapi) and BE, VI, 1, No. 50 a: 19 and b: 19 (2d year of Samsuiluna). The last text also mentions a brother of his Sin-rîmêni (50 b: 19) who may be identical with the writer of letter No. 46.

Both letters deal with transgressions of the *nipûtu*-right. As we know from the code of *Hammurapi* (§§ 114ff.), a man who had certain claims against another was allowed to take away a slave or even a free person from the household of his debtor, in order to have this person work for him. Such a person was called *nipûtu* (pl. *nipâtu*). Evidently Luštamar had taken such a *nipûtu* from the daughters of a certain *Lasiili*, though his claims already had been satisfied. We read:

(6. No. 46)1

Envelop: ¹[a-na l]u-uš-ta-mar (seal) ²warad- ¹¹usín mâr an-na-ili warad ¹¹uamurrim

Letter: O. a-na lu-uš-ta-mar ki- bí- ma

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ct the photographic reproductions on pl XCVIII

um-ma <sup>I ilu</sup>sín-ri-me-ni-ma ni-pu-tum šá mârat ia-si-li 5. a-di ma-ha-ar ra-bi-a-nim nu- zu-ru a-na bi-tim šá mârat ia-si-li la ta-šá -zi

#### TRANSLATION

Envelop: 1 [To] Luštamar.

(seal) <sup>2</sup> Warad-Sin, <sup>3</sup> son of Anna-ili, <sup>4</sup> servant of the god Amurrum.

Letter: <sup>1</sup> To Luštamar <sup>2</sup> speak: <sup>3</sup> thus (says) Sin-rîmêni: <sup>4</sup> The *nipûtu* of the daughter of Lasili <sup>5</sup> to the presence of the prefect <sup>6</sup> . . . . . . Against the house <sup>7</sup> of the daughter of Lasili <sup>8</sup> thou shalt not make a claim. <sup>1</sup>

 $(7. \text{ No. } 47)^2$ 

Envelop: ¹ana lu-uš-ta-mar (seal) ²ilu-šú-ba-ni dam-gár dumu i-bi- ¹¹uilabrat arad ¹¹ngarnin-šubura-g[é]

Letter: O. a-na lu-uš-ta-mar ki- bí- ma um-ma ilu-šú-ba-ni-ma mârât<sup>meš</sup> ja-si-ili

> 5. ki-a-am iš-pur-ra-nim um-ma ši-na-ma še'a-am šá GI.PA.SÍK.IŠ<sup>zun</sup> ma- hi- ir li-ib-ha-šú ţá-ab

<sup>1</sup> Literally "call"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf the photographic reproductions on pl XCIX.

i-na-an-na ni-pa-ti-ni

10. it-ti-pí

R. ki-a-am iš-pur-ra-nim še'a-am ma-ah-ra-a-ta li-ib-ba-ka ţá-ab a-li-a-am-ma mârât<sup>meš</sup> ja-si-ili

15. a- pu- ul

#### TRANSLATION

Envelop: 1 To Luštamar.

(seal) <sup>2</sup> Ilušu-bâni, the merchant, <sup>3</sup> son of Ibi-Ilabrat, <sup>4</sup> servant of the god Ilabrat (= Ninšubur).

Letter: ¹ To Luštamar ² speak: ³ thus (says) Ilušu-bâni ⁴ the daughters of Jasi-ili ⁵ have written to me as follows: ⁶ ''Barley for..... ⁶ he (viç., Luštamar) has received, ⁶ his heart is satisfied. ९ Now ¹⁰ he has taken away ९ nipûtus belonging to us.'' ¹¹ After this fashion they have written to me. ¹² The barley thou hast received, ¹³ thy heart is satisfied! ¹⁴ ..... (the requests of) the daughters of Jasi-ili ¹⁵ answer!

Among the letters found at Nippur we may, at least, select one dealing with a very interesting law suit:

(8. No. 7).

O. a-na lù-ga-a
ki- bí- ma
um-ma dusín-pu-uṭ-ra-am-ma
duen-lil ù duNIN.IB li-ba-lí-tu-ka
5. lù-ga-tum alpízun-šú a-na dimtim<sup>ki</sup>

a-na ekil šamaššammim e-pi-ši-im iz-zu-ḫa-[am]-ma 

<sup>I</sup>u-bar-lu-lu wa-ar-k[i-šú] i-la-ak alap-šú i-mu-ut-ma

- 10. a-na și-ri-ia a-na di-ni-im il-li-k[u-n]im-ma ŠĀ.GUD<sup>zun</sup> a-li-ik i-di-šú a-šá-al-ma ki-a-am iķ-bu-nim um-ma šú-nu-ma alpum ip-du-ur-ma šá-am-mi i-ka-al [im-k]u-ut-ma im-tu-ut
- L.E. [um-m]a a-na-ku-ú-ma
- R. [a-na n]ippurim<sup>ki</sup> a-na a-al dajâni<sup>me5</sup>
  a-al-ka-a-ma
  di-nam li-di-nu-ku-nu-ti
  i-na nippurim<sup>ki</sup> dajânu<sup>me4</sup> di-nam i-di-nu-šú-nu-ti
  - 20. a-na ba-ab \*\*kirêm a-na ni-iš ilim

    Tu-bar-lu-lu i-di-nu

    Tlù-ga-tum di-nam šú-a-ti

    ú-ul l[i-k]i

    wa-ar-ka-zu p[u-ru-u]š-[ma]

    la ih-ha-ab-ba-al

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> To Lugâ <sup>2</sup> speak: <sup>3</sup> thus (says) Sin-puṭram: <sup>4</sup> Enlil and NIN.IB may keep thee healthy! <sup>5-7</sup> Lugatum had fetched his oxen to the town of Dimtu, in order to till a field of sesame. Thereupon <sup>5</sup> Ubar-Lulu followed him: <sup>9</sup> one ox of his died; therefore <sup>10</sup> they came into my presence for judgment. Then <sup>11</sup> the herdsmen, who had helped him, I asked and <sup>12</sup> they spoke as follows: <sup>13</sup> "The ox went aside in order to eat grass; <sup>14</sup> [he fell] down and died."

- <sup>15</sup> Thus I (replied): <sup>16</sup> ["To] Nippur to the city of the *judges* <sup>17</sup> ye must go; then <sup>18</sup> they will render you a judgment."
- <sup>19</sup> In Nippur the judges rendered a judgment to them: <sup>20-21</sup> they assigned Ubar-Lulu to the Garden *Gate* for an oath. <sup>22-23</sup> Lugatum has not accepted that judgment. <sup>24</sup> [Inquire] into his matter, [in order that] <sup>25</sup> he may not suffer any damage.

### A NEW INSCRIPTION OF HAMMURAPI

The cone published here as an appendix (No. 133 = pl. CIII f.) belongs to the oldest collections of the Museum. That this inscription was written during *Hammurapi's* earlier reign, is shown by the fact that the king does not call himself *Far kibrat arba'im* "king of the four quarters of the world." It refers to the building of the wall of Sippar, certainly the same operation which was celebrated by the naming of the king's 25th year: mu bád zimbir! "year in which the wall of Sippar (was finished)." This building operation probably was begun in the king's 23d year: mu apin bád zimbir! "year in which the foundation of the wall of Sippar (was laid)." Therefore the whole work took about two years.

The walls of Sippar again collapsed during the last years of the king's reign. He therefore had built them anew and this operation is mentioned in the inscriptions of the British Museum No. 12212 and 12216<sup>3</sup> in which the king is called *šar kibrat arba'im* (l. 4). The same operation was celebrated by naming the king's 43d year mu zimbir<sup>k1</sup> "year of Sippar."

The inscription published in this volume runs as follows:

I

í-nu <sup>llu</sup>šamaš be-lum ra-bi-um šá<sup>‡</sup> šá-ma-i ù ir-si-tim šarrum šá ili<sup>5</sup> 5 ḥa-am-mu-ra-pí ru-ba-am mi-gir<sup>6</sup>-šú <u>i</u>a-ti

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Cf also Preface, p. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> I 17 Sumer-Akkad, Elamtu, Amurru, Subartu, cf BA, VI, 5, p 18

<sup>·</sup> King, Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurab , 1, 57 (pl. 97 ff.), 58 (pl. 102 ff.), 111, p. 177 ff. Original ta.

<sup>2 4 \ - 4 \ .</sup> 

Orig ha

- 7 in pa(-ni)<sup>1</sup>-šú nam-ru-tim ha- di- iš ip-pa-al- să<sup>2</sup>- ni
- 10 šar-ru-tam da-rí-tám³ palâ ûmi<sup>m</sup> ar-ku-tim iš- ru- kam išid mâtim⁴ šá a-na be-li-im
- 15 i-ti- na- am

  ú- ki- in- nam<sup>5</sup>

  ni-ší<sup>6</sup> sippar<sup>ki</sup>

  ù bâb-lli<sup>ki</sup>

  šú-ba-at ne-iḥ-ti
- 20 šú- šú- ba-am
  in pí-šú el-li-im
  šá la na-ka-ar iķ-bi-ù
  dûr sippar<sup>ki</sup>
  e-pí- šá- am
- 25 ri-ši-šú ul-la-a-am ra-bi- iš
- 46 šá iš-tu ûm<sup>um</sup> și-a-tim šar-ru in šarri<sup>ri</sup>

- lu-wa-ir-ra-an-ni i-nu-ûmi<sup>m</sup>- šú ḫa-am-mu-ra- pí
- 30 šarrum da-núm šàr bâb-íli<sup>ki</sup> na-'i-du-um še-mu <sup>ilu</sup>šamaš na-ra-am <sup>ilu</sup>a-a mu-ţi-ib li-bi<sup>7</sup>
- 35 <sup>llu</sup>marduk be-li-šú a-na-ku in e-mu-ki-in și-ra- tim šá <sup>llu</sup>šamaš it<sup>s</sup>-ti-na<sup>9</sup>-am in ti- bu-ut
- 40 um-ma-an ma-ti-ja
  uš-ši dûr sippar<sup>ki</sup>
  in e-pí- ri
  ki-ma šadî<sup>10</sup>-im ra-bi-*im*ri-ši-š*i*i<sup>11</sup>-nu lu ú-ul-li
- 45 dûram şîram12 lu e-pu-uš

П

48 ma-na-ma la i-pu-šú a-na <sup>du</sup>šamaš be-li-ja

<sup>1</sup> Omitted by orig

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Sign šag = damku

<sup>3</sup> dam

<sup>4</sup> L V

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> B  $na-a[m]^{-1}$ ).

<sup>6</sup> Sign šig

<sup>7</sup> B: 1b-b1 •

Orig da

<sup>9</sup> Omitted by B.

<sup>19</sup> SATL.

<sup>1</sup> Orig apparently zu.

<sup>12</sup> Or badmahham instead of dûram sîram

50 ra-bi-iš lu e-pu-uš-zum dûrum šú- ú in ki-bi-it alušamaš ha-am- mu-ra-pí ma-hi-ri a ir-ši 55 šum- šú in palê-ja dam-ki-im šá dušamaš ib-bu-ù sippar<sup>ki</sup>  $\hat{a}l^{k_1}$  [s]i-a-tim  $\check{s}[\acute{a}...]$ 60 ummân-šú in ..[....] a-na <sup>ilu</sup>šamaš lu [....] nâr-šú lu ah-[ri] a-na ir-și-[ti-šú] me-e d[a- ru-tim] 65 lu áš-ku- [un]

nu-úh-š[á-am ù tu-úb-da-am] lu ú- [ki-in] a-na ni-š[í si]ppar<sup>ki</sup> r[i-i]š-tam lu áš-ku-u[n] 70 a-[...]-at-ti-..[....] ..[....]-ka-ra-[.....] [šá] a-na libbi nušamaš b[e-lí-i]a ù "a-a be-el-ti-ja ța-a-bu lu e-pu-uš 75 šú-mi dam-ga-am ûmi<sup>m</sup>- šá-am ki-ma ilim za-ka-ra-am šá a-na da-ar la im-ma-áš-šú-ú 80 in pí-i n [i-s]lu áš- ku- un

#### TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup> When Šamaš, <sup>2</sup> the great lord <sup>3</sup> of heaven and earth, <sup>4</sup> the king of the gods, <sup>5</sup> had joyfully <sup>9</sup> looked upon <sup>6</sup> me, <sup>5</sup> Hammurapi, <sup>6</sup> the prince, his favorite, <sup>7</sup> with his shining face, <sup>12</sup> (when) he had presented to me <sup>10</sup> an everlasting kingdom, <sup>11</sup> a reign of long time, <sup>16</sup> (when) he has established <sup>1</sup> the foundation of the land <sup>14</sup> which, in order to rule, <sup>15</sup> he had given to me, <sup>21</sup> (when he), with his pure mouth, <sup>22</sup> which cannot be altered, had given orders <sup>20</sup> to let live <sup>17</sup> the people of Sippar <sup>15</sup> and Babylon <sup>19</sup> in a peaceful habitation, <sup>27</sup> he truly commanded me <sup>26</sup> in a great fashion <sup>21</sup> to make <sup>23</sup> the wall of Sippar <sup>25</sup> (and) to lift its head.

<sup>25</sup> At that time have I, <sup>29</sup> Hammurapi, <sup>30</sup> the mighty king, <sup>31</sup> the king of Babylon, <sup>32</sup> the sublime, the obedient (worshipper)

of Samaš, 33 the favorite of Aya, 34 who makes rejoice the heart 35 of Marduk, his lord. I, 30-37 with the high strength 38 that Šamaš gave to me. 39 by means of the rising 40 of the folk of my land, 41 as to the foundations of the wall of Sippar, 42 in clay 43 like a great mountain 44 I have lifted their head. 45 A great wall I built. 46 What since the oldest times 47 no king among the kings 45 had made, 49 to Šamaš, my lord, 50 in a great fashion I made for him.

<sup>51</sup> That wall <sup>55</sup> has the name: <sup>52</sup> By the command of Šamaš <sup>53</sup> may Hammurapi <sup>54</sup> not have any adversaries!

<sup>75</sup> My splendid name <sup>76</sup> daily <sup>77</sup> like a god to be mentioned <sup>78</sup> who, for all times, <sup>79</sup> never will be forgotten, <sup>80</sup> in the mouth *of the people* <sup>51</sup> truly I have established.

### INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

#### ABBREVIATIONS

b. = brother; d. = daughter; f. = father; PN = personal name R = receiver; S = sender; s. = son; si. = sister.

Feminine names are indicated by  $^{\circ}$ . i has been inserted after i; k after k; s and s after s; t after t.

## NAMES OF PERSONS

```
°.43a-lâmassi ' a-a-la-ma[-;i]
Abaşı: A-ba-şı
     I. 100 . [23(2)]. 34
                                               1. 34 34
                                          ^{\circ}.A_{l}a-ummi: ^{i} a-a-um-m[i]
Abijatum: A-hi-ja-tum
     1. akıl išpari: 32:5,8
                                               1 38:22
     2. f. of Gimil-Gula: 33 6
                                          .4kâl-ana-Marduk: .4-ga-al-a-na-
Abum-kîma-ılım: A-hu-um-kı-ma-
                                                   "".4M.4R LD
       AN
                                               1 S: 33.3
                                          °.Âlııatum: .A-lı-ıa-tum
     1 11:13
Adad-idinnam: "I"IM-i-din-nam
                                               1. cousin(?) of Narâmtâni: 55:
     1. 86 20
Adad-lû-sîr: ""IM-lu-zir
                                          \widehat{Al}(i)-talîmi: A-li-ta-li-mi, *A-li-ta-
     1. 88 3
                                                    li-me. \dagger A-li-[t]a-[li-mi](\tilde{z}),
Adı-ılı: A-dı-AN
                                                    **.4l-ta-li-m[i].
     1. R: 52:1, [4], 7. 11
                                               1. †10 24
                                               2. s. of Bûr-Adad: 37:3, **14
Agûia: A-gu-ia, *.4-gu-ú-a
     1. R: 9:1
                                                    (i.e. seal)
     2. *10.13
                                               3. *04:7
 Ahu(m)-wakar: A-hu-um-wa-kar,
                                           Ammiditana: Am-mi-di-ta-na
          *.4-hu-wa-kar
                                                1. (šarru): 75:7
                                           Ammisaduga: Am-mi-za-du-ga
     1. *11:10
                                                1. (šarru): 80°45 | 90°11 | 91°:
     2. S: *12:3
      3. R: *42:1
                                           Ana-ılıa'" -taklâku: A-na-[î-lî-i a-
     4. 43:7
 A 1-abâš-ılı: A-ia-ba-áš-í-lí
                                                    ta-ak-la-ku
      1. S: 70:3
                                                1. 23 ()
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Ana-Warduk-taklâku:
         ' AWAR UD-ták-la-ku
     1 30:8
Ana-Sin-taklâku: A-na-1 "EN ZL-
         ták-la-ku
    1. 127:27
.4na- . -taklâku:
                      .4-na-;ák-la-ku
         (erroneous)
     1. suḥâru of Ibķatum: 43:14
Anna-ili: An-na-4\
    1 f of Warad-Sin: 40 A.3
         (i.e. seal)
Anšar(?)-balati: AN-ŠÂR(?)-ba(?)-
         la-ti
    1. 25:17
Anum(?)-bâbil (or Ili-bâbil): AN-
         ha-bil
    1. R: 50:1
.4pil-ilišu: .4-pil-i-li-šú, *.4-pil-i-
         li[-\check{s}\check{u}], \; \dagger [.4]-pil-i-li-\check{s}\check{u}
    1. R: *31:1
    2. mu'irru: †82:7
    3. S: 112:4
Apıl-Ištar: A-pıl-Ištar
    1. R. f. of (2) Iltâni: 58:1
Apıl-zakı: A-pıl-za-kı
    1. 108:13, 41
    2. âl .4.: 113 13
Aplatum: Ap-la-tum
    1. S: 01:2
[Ardi-Gula (assvr): .4R.4D-114Gu-la
    1. 132:2
Ardu(m): Ar-du-um, *Ar-du
    1. S: *71:3
    2 101 11, 21
\hat{A}s\hat{u}m(?): A(?)-su-um
     1. 53:8
Ašigulul. A-ši-gu-lu-u'
     1 R: 19:1
Aškudânum: Áš-ku-da-na-am (acc.)
     1. 60:17
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Aškudum. Áš-ku-du-um 1. S: 40:3 Assur-asu: "A.LS.AR-a-su 1. S: 40:2 °.4tkalši: .4t-kal-ši 1 04:33  $Awat^{i}$  ·Šamaš:  $KA^{i}$  ·L D.\*[K]A(?)- $^{1}$   $^{\nu}U[D](?)$ 1. S: \*20:4 2 mârû .4.: 45:0 Awêlija: A-we-li-ja 1. f. of Awêl-Ištar: 100 14 Awêl-Ištar: A-we-il-Ištar 1. S: 78:3 2. tamķaru, s. of Awêlija: 100: Awêl-Sm: A-we-il-"EN.ZU 1. S: 80:3 °Bahâ+ Ba-ba-a 1. si. of Šamaš-garri: 5:5 Вадіпи: Ва-ді-пи 1. mârû B : 103:5 Baltu-kašid: Ba-al-tu-ka-ši-id 1. S: 56:3 Bassi: Ba-as-si 1. S: 63:3 B.A Š.Á-Šarratum: B.A Š.Á-1lušá-ra-1. 82:0, 12 Вазізи: Ва-зі-зи 1 110:13 Bêjâ: Be-e-ja-a 1. 14:10 2. R.f. of *Idin-Amurrum*: 61:1 Bêlânu(m): Be-la-nu-um, \*Be-la-nu 1. R: 30:1 2. kalamahhu Anunîtum: \*107: Bêlijatum: Be-li-ja-tum 1 s of Damakum (?): 67:13

2 108 40

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°Bêlissunu Be-li-zu-nu
                                          <sup>2</sup>Gemutum uncertain, if feminine:
                                                   Ge\text{-}mu\text{-}tu[m](^2)
    1. S: 60 3
                ]: Bc-\epsilon l-k[a-l]i^{2}
Bêl-kâl1+?+-[
                                              1 17:10
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                                        Ébarra: É.LD.R.4
Amnanum: v. Sibbar
Bâb-ılı: K.Á-DINGIR.R.Akı
                                            97:15 (i.e. seal)
                                        Elammû: auêl NIM. MAmes
    16:6, 12 \quad 44.6(^{5}) \quad 52:8 \quad 61:
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         14 80:0. 12, 39 95:13
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                                                Ina-Esagila-zêr •
         111.26 114:10 119:28
                                       Gâgûm: bitga-gi-a, *bitgá-ge-a, †gá-
         125:9, 22, 34 120:0
                                                ge-a, **gá-gi-a
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                                                20 | †85:2 | **125:26
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### Names of Gods

Adad: duIM (cf. Iškur)

1. 61:4 | 119:30

2. PN: Adad-idinnam, -lû-şîr;
Bûr-, Ibni-, Išme-, NûrAdad

\*Aja: di A-a

1. 90:18,27 [133A:33,73; B:33]

2. PN: Aja-lâmassi, Ajaummi
Amurrum: duMAR TU

1. 46 A 4 (1 e. seal)

2. PN: Idin-Amurrum

Anšar(?): AN ŠÁR(?)

1. PN: Anšar-balâţi(?)

°Antum: An-tum

1. PN: Lgni-Antum(?)

Anum: AN

1. PN: Anum(?)-bâbil

°Anunîtum: AN-nu-ni-tum, \*ilu A-nu-ni-tum, †Anu-ni-tum

(erroneously?)

1. 71:1 | 101 | 18 | \*107 | 16

117:17, 22, †26

KI(?), TA

72:10

2. PN: Ibku-Anunîtum

Kabta Ka-ab-ta

Asarı: dans"SILIG LL ŠAR 1. PN: Lu-Asari Aš(š)ur: "1"A.LSAR 1 49 . 3 2. PN: Aššur-ásu Bêlti-ili: "Be-el-ti-î-lî 1. 15:18 Bunene: ""Bu-ne-ne 1. PN: Bunene-gâmil Damu: "Da-mu 1. 23:4 2. PN: Ibku-Damu(?) Ea:  $\hat{E}$ -a, \*\*i\*\*\hat{E}-a (cf. Enk) 1. PN: Ea-muballit. \*Idin-Ea. Šê b-Ea Enki: dingir En-ki 1. 27.5, 22 Enlil: "I" En-lil 1. 2:4 6:4 7 4 [8.5] 12: 4 16:4 18:4 26:3 27 5 2. PN: Enlil-tûram, Enlil-[...], Ibi-Enlil, Lu-Enlilla, Sag-Enlilla, [. ]-Enlil °Gula: "l"Gu-la 1. 23:4 2. PN: [Ardi-Gula], Gimil-Gula Ilabrat: "I"NIN.ŠUBUR 1. 47 A . 4 (1.e. seal) 2. PN: Ibi-, Idin-, Nabi-, Nûr-Ilahrat °Innanna: dingirINNANNA 1. 17:34 2. PN: Ku-Innanna Irra: Ilu Ir-ra I. PN: Idin-Irra Iškur: dingir IM (cf. Adad) 1. PN: Iškur-manse °Ištar: Ištar 1. 62.20 2. PN: °Ištar-êkalli. °Ištar-[ ..]; Apil-, Awêl-, Dumkı-, Imdi-Ištar

1 PN: \ûr-Kabta Lugal-duazagga, Lugal-du l--azag-ga 1. 4:4 Lulu: Lu-lu I. PN: Lbar-Lulu Marduk: "AMAR LD 1. 31 4 32 4 33 4 34 4 35 4 30 3 40.4 41 4 42 0 49.3 [50 4] 54 4 50:5 57:4 01 3 66:4. 10 67:4. 0 68. 1.4 69 1.4 70 :4 73 : 4.7) 75 1. 4. 7 70 : 4],  $9 - 77 [1, 4], 10 - 78.20^{(2)}$ 79.4 81.4 84:1 85: 6 | 87.12 89:35 90:4, 10 91:1, 4, 9 92 1, 4 93 1, 4 [9] 94:1, 4, 6 95:4, 10 96 4, 10 98: 4, 9, 99, 4, 10, 100; 4, 9 , 101:4, 9 107:[1, 4], 10 108:1, 4, 9 109:4 110: [4] [111:1, 4 [113:9] [ 114:5(?) | 119.29 | 122:1 | [133 A:35; B:35] 2. PN: Marduk-lâmassašu, -muballit, -mušallim, -mu-[..], -nâsir, -nîšu; Ana-Marduk-taklâku, Akâl-ana-Gimil-, Ibni-. Marduk Warad-Marduk Nahium: iluNa-bi-um 1. PN: Nabium-gâmil, -ibni, -mâlik, -nîšu, -šême(?), Etelpî-, Ibķu-Nabium °Nanâ: 1luNa-na-a 1. °Ša(?)-Nanâ Nanna(r): dingirŠEŠ.KI 1. PN: Nanna-manse, -šalasir Nergal: 114NÉ.UNU.GAL 1. 3:4 11:5 65:4

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°N'ingunanna: dingir Nin-gùn-an-na
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    1 PN: Lu-Ningunanna(?)
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Nunu: Nu-nu
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    1. PN: Tadin-Nunu,
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        Nunu
Silulu(?) · dingirSi-lu-lu(?)
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Sin: ""EN ZL, *XXX
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                                              -êpiri, -garri, -kînam-îdi,
    2. PN: Sin-ašarid, -bêl-aplim,
                                              -mannı, -nâşır, -nîšu;
        -bêl dumkija, -bêl-[ ].
        -idinnam, -ikîšam, -imgur-
                                              Awát-. Ibni-, Ina-pî-.
                                              Kâr-Šamas (city), Ša-
        anni, -išme'anni . -magir.
                                             Šamaš-damka, Ubar-Šamaš
        -nâdin-ahhi, -nâdin-šumi,
                                     °Sarratum: ""šá-ra-tum, *i` 'šá-ra-
        -putram. -rîmêni. -šêmi,
        -tappi-wê-dim(?), -uballissu
                                              tim (gen.)
        (?), -[ ] agê, 4na-Sin-
                                          1. *82:14
                                         2. PN: BA Š.Á-Šarratum
        taklâku: .4wêl-,
                         Ibni*-.
                                     Šubula: "Šú-bu-la
        Idin-, Igmil(?)-, Imgur-,
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Narâm-, Tarîb 🚈 H arad-

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4 | 32.4 | 33.4 | 34.4

Sin, [...]-Sin

1. PN: Ibi-Sahan

Šahan: "l"Šá-ha-an

Šamaš: 1luLD

1. PN: Šubula-nâsir, Rîš-Šubula Šulpae: dinsi Šul-pa-LD DL 1. PN: Lr-Šulpae Šuzianna: di ... rŠū-zi-an-na 1. PN: Ur-Šuzianna

Tutu: "I"Tu-tu

1. PN: Tutu-nâşır

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

N = (found at) Nippur: C.B.S = Catalogue of the Babylonian Section;  $Kh^1 = \text{first Khabaza Collection}$ ;  $Kh^2 = \text{second Khabaza Collection}$ ; J.D.P = J. D. Prince Collection; J.S = Joseph Shemtob Collection; H = time of Hammurapi; Si = time of Samsuiluna; Ae = time of Abi-ešuh; Ad = time of Ammiditana; As = time of Ammisaduga: Ab = time of Asurbanipal; \* = dated; \* = photographed.

TEXT	PLATE	ADDRESSED TO	SENT BY	TIME Co		CBS
†1	I	Gimil-ili	Ibi-ilum	before ) <i>H</i>	N	4711
2	I	Ilı-erîbam	Tarîbum	Ψ	N	4700
3	П	Enlıl-tûram	Tarîbatum	Ų	.\	4709
4	Ш	Ilı-atpalam	Šamaš-nîšu	Ĥ	N	4710
5	IV	Lugâ	Šamaš-garri	Ĥ	N	4726
6	IV	**	Narâm-Sin	H	$\Delta$	4717
7	V	• •	Sin-puṭram	Ĥ	N	4710
8	VI		[ . ]- $Enlil \hat{u}$ [ ]	Ĥ	N	4714
9	VI	.4gû <u>i</u> a	Nanna-šalasır	Sı	V	4793
10	VII		[ ]amhut-šul(?)	Si	N	4708
11	VIII	Šamaš-balâṭı(?)	Šamaš-kînam-îdı	Si	N	4704
12	IX	ana abija	Ahu-wakar	Si	N	3375
13	IX	Sın-ıšme'annı	L'r-Šuzianna	S2	N	4725
1.4	Χ	$[N\hat{\imath}\check{\imath}\imath-\hat{\imath}]n\imath\check{\imath}u(?)$	[ ]tum	Sı	N	4707
15	XI	Lu- $Enlil[la]$	L'r-Šulpaë	Si	N	3780
16	XH	[ ]	Sın-tap[pi-wêdım](?)	Si	N	4712
17	XIII	[ .]tum	[ ]mia û Sin-[]	Si	N.	4713
18	XIV	[]	[]	Si	N	3977
19	XIV	Ašıgulul	Ilušu-bânı	•Si	$N^r$	4723
20	XV	$[\qquad ] \ \hat{u} \ [ . . ]$	Awât-Šamaš(?)	Sı	N	4705
21	XV	Ilı-darımum(?)	[Ea]-muhalliț	Sı	N	4722
22	XVI	[ . ]	[]	Si	N	4715
23	XVI	$Mall \hat{\imath} lum$	Samaš-manni	Si	N	4721

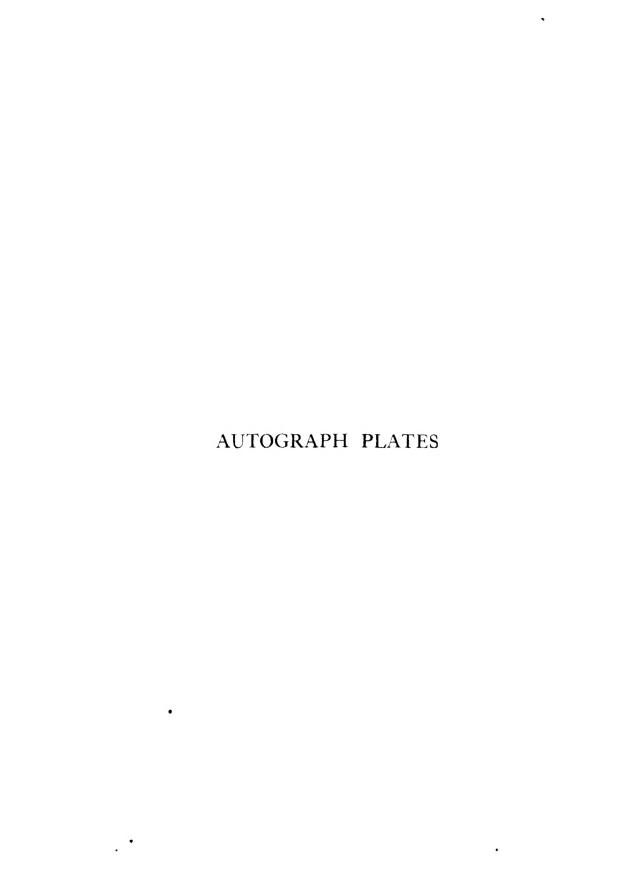
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24	XVH	1	$[ ]-n\hat{a}si[r]$	Sı	N	4720
25	XVII			Sı	N	4710
20	XVIII	$E[nlil]^{(2)}$	Lu-[Ningunan]na(?)	Si	.\	4724
27	X1X	ana ahija	Šalurum	Si	.\	12527
28	XX	ana awélim		.te	N	4727
20)	XX	[ana bêlija](?)	[ ]	2	N	4718
	V. V. I	1 3-7 3-2-	1	before	$Kh^{1}$	٠.٠
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31	XXI	.4pıl-ılıšu	Šamaš-nâsır	Ĥ	$Kh^2$	1387
32	XXH	Sagila-manse	Marduk-nâşir	Ĥ	$Kh^2$	1334
33	XXIII	Gimillum	Akâl-ana-Marduk	Ĥ	$Kh^2$	1366
34	XXIV	Bunene-gâmıl	Ša-Šamaš-Jamķa	Ħ	$Kb^1$	403
35	XXIV	Bêlšunu	Nabium-gâmil	Ĥ	$Kh^1$	002
36	XXV	Кикица	Istar-êkallı	Ĥ	$Kh^2$	1105
37	XXVI	$\hat{A}l(i)$ -talîm $i(2)$	Lîšer-Sippar(?)	*Ĥ	J.S	87
38	XXVI	[ ]	Ištar-[	Ĥ	$Kh^2$	1492
39	XXVII	Bêlânum	Tadın-Nunu	Ĥ	$Kh^{\mathfrak{t}}$	720
40	XXVIII	Nîši-înišu	Aškudum	Ų	$\int D.P$	1795
41	XXIX	**	Huzâlum	Ų	$\int D.P$	1809
42	XXX	Ahu-wakar, Erîham û				
•		<u> </u> Huzâlum	Haburum	Ų	$Kh^2$	1300
43	IXXXI	Ibķatum	Sın-rîmêni	$S_I$	$Kh^2$	1280
44	XXXI	Nabium-nîšu	**	$S_{I}$	$Kh^1$	542
45	$\Pi X X X$	Ilušu-abušu	**	Si	$Kh^2$	1377
† <b>4</b> 6	XXXIII	Luštamar	4.1	St	J.D.F	1805
†47	XXXIV		Ilušu-bânı	$S_I$	J D.P	1808
48	XXXV	Hulatum	Luštamar	Si	$Kh^{\mathfrak{t}}$	417
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†51	XXXYI	Kakâ û Mirsija	Sin-magir	Si	$Kh^{1}$	300
52	XXXVI	.4d1-1l1	Rîš-Šubula	Si	$Kh^2$	1555
53	XXXVII	Sinatum	Sın-ašarıd	Si	$Kh^{_1}$	423
54	XXXVIII	Sin-rîmêni	4.6	Si	J.S	100
55	XXXXX	Šamšija	Narâmtâni	Si	$Kh^2$	1371
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57	XL	Nûr-Kabta	Lâmassi	$S_I$	$Kh^2$	1142
58	XLI .	Apıl-Ištar	Iltânı	Si	$Kh^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	351
59	XLI	[ . ]		Si	$Kk^2$	1700
60	XLII	ana abija	Bêlissunu	Si	J.D.F	1807
61	XLIII	Bêjâ	.4 platum	$S_{I}$	$Kh^2$	1144

Text	PLATE	Addressed to	SENI EY	TIME	OFFETION	€ B 3.
62	XLIV	[ana bêlija] 🛂		$S_I$	$Kh^2$	1()50
63	XLV	ana bêlija	Bassi	51	$Kh^{1}$	425
64	$X\Gamma N$	[ .]	[ ]	Si	$Kh^2$	4420
65	$X\Gamma N$	[ . ]um	[ .]-Sin	Si	$Kk^2$	4457
66	XLVI	ana awêlim	Šunûma-ıli	.4€	$Kh^2$	1240
67	XLVII	[]	••	$A\epsilon$	$Kh^2$	1310
68	XLVIII	ana awêlim	Šumum-lîşı	.4€	$Kh^2$	1328
69	XLIX	**	Sin-imguranni	.10	$Kb^{\sharp}$	477
70	L	ana šâpirija	Aj-abâš-ili	.1e	J.S	172
71	L	ana ahiya	.4rdu	.1e	$Kk^2$	4475
72	LI	[ana bêlija](?)	[ ,]	.1€	$Kh^2$	1614
73	LII		Šamaš-ašarid	Ac.	J.S	130
74	LII	ĺ		.1€	$Kh^2$	1495
75	LII	ana awêlim	Ibi-Šakan	*.4d	$Kh^1$	361
76	LIII	**	[ ]-muballit.?)	.4d	$Kh^2$	1370
77	LIV	[" "](?)	[ ]	.4d	$Kh^2$	1573
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79	LVI	ana abija	Nûr-Adad(?)	.1d .4d	$Kh^2$	1604
80	LVI	Samaš-bânı(?)	Awêl-Sin	.1d	$Kb^2$	1463
81	LVII		Marduk-mu[	.1d	$Kh^2$	1722
82	LVII	[ana bêlija](?)		.1a .Ad	$Kh^2$	1436
83	LVIII	[ana bêlija](?)		.1d	$Kh^2$	1227
$8_{4}^{-}$	LIX	[ana bêlija](?)		.1d	$Kh^2$	1282
85	LIX			.1d	$Kh^2$	1453
86	LX	11	1 1	.1d	$Kh^2$	1225
87	LXI		1 1	.1d	$Kh^2$	1000
88	LXI	[ana hêlija](?)		.4d	$Kh^1$	400
			Ibnı-[Sın] û dajânu			•
†80	LXII ,	ana bêlini	Sippar-Amnanum	· *.4s	$Kh^2$	1710
ŧρο	LXIII	ana awêlim	Sin-nâdin-ahhi	* 45	$Kh^2$	1246
()	LXIV	**	Sın-nâdın-šumı	*.4s	$Kk^2$	1002
02	LXIV	**	4.6	.45	$Kb^1$	422
93	LXV	"	Ihni-Šamaš	.45	$Kh^1$	584
†04	LXVI	**	Etel-pî-Nabium	.45	$Kh^2$	1332
()5	LXVII	46 66	S n-idinnam	.45	$Kk^1$	38o
00	LXVIII		4.	.15	$Kh^2$	1725
97	LXVIII	Sab tum	4.	As	$Kh^{\dagger}$	387
98	LXIX	ana awêlim	Marduk-lâmassašu	As	$Kh^2$	1347
99	LXX	**	Iškur-manse	.15	$Kb^2$	1383
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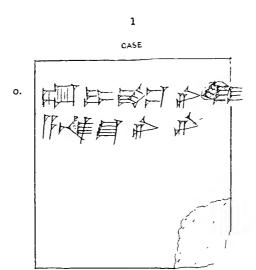
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101	LXXII	ana awêlim	Iddatum	As	$Kh^2$	1348
†102	LXXIII	ana bêlını	Ibni-Sin û dajânu	As	$Kh^2$	1682
103	LXXIV	ana bêlı <u>i</u> a	Ibku-Anunîtum	As	$Kh^2$	1709
104	LXXV	ee e	L tatum	As	$Kh^2$	1433
105	LXXVI	ana abija	Lâmassânı	As	$Kh^2$	1358
106	LXXVII	[""]	[ " ]	As	$Kh^2$	1364
107	LXXVIII	***	[]	As	$Kh^2$	1578
801	LXXIX LXXX		Šumum-lībšī	As	$Kh^2$	1264
109	LXXXI	16 16	Ibni-Sin	As	$Kh^2$	4363
110	LXXXII	ana ahâtışa	Elmêšum	As	$Kb^2$	1587
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113	LXXXIV	[]	[]	As	$Kh^2$	1675
114	LXXXIV	$[\ldots \hat{u} \ldots \hat{u}]$	[ ]	As	$Kh^2$	1447
115	LXXXV	[ ]	[ . ]	As	$Kh^2$	1676
116	LXXXV	[]	[]	As	$Kh^2$	1648
117	LXXXVI	[]	[ ]	As	$Kk^2$	1619
118	LXXXVI	[ana abişa](?)	[ . ]	As	$Kh^2$	1721
†119	LXXXVII	[ana bêlişa](?)	*	As	$Kh^{_1}$	576
120	LXXXVIII			As	$Kh^2$	1281
121	LXXXVIII			As	$Kh^2$	1466
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123	LXXXIX	[ana bêlişa](?)		As	$Kh^2$	1458
124	LXXXIX	[]	$[\ldots]$	As	$Kh^2$	1226
125	XC	[ana bêltişa](?)	[]	As	$Kb^2$	1713
126	XCI	-		As	$Kh^2$	1683
127	XCI	[]	[]	As	$Kh^{\imath}$	513
128	XCII	[ana bêltiia](?)		As	$Kb^{1}$	427
129	XCII	[ana bêlija](?)		As	$Kh^2$	1430
130	XCIII	[ana bêlija](?)	[]	As	$Kh^2$	1540
131	XCIV	4 1: 6 1		As	$Kh^2$	1637
.132	XCIV		šarrum	Ab	$Kh^2$	1471
†133	XCV, XCVI	Building inscription of Ha	mmurapi	Ĥ	J.S	11

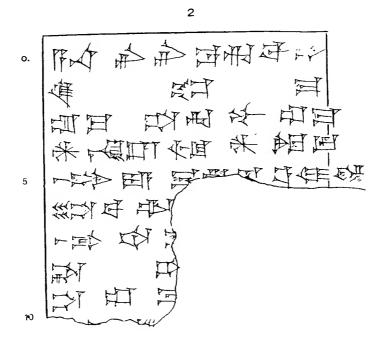
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361	75	1246	90	1436	82	1706	59	4709	3
380	95	1247	78	1447	114	1709	103	4710	4
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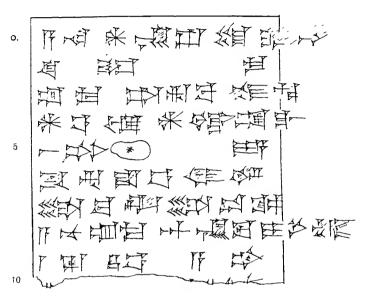


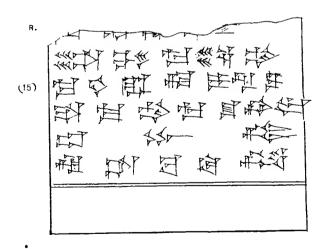
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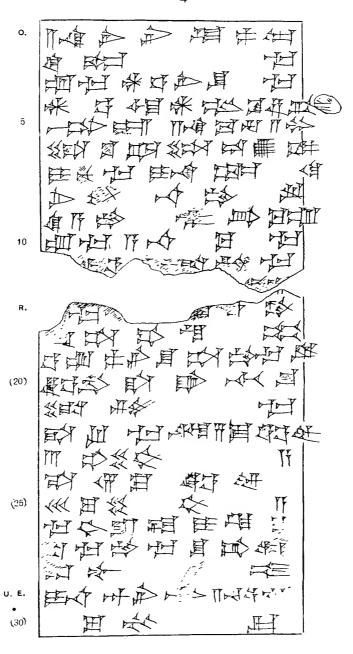


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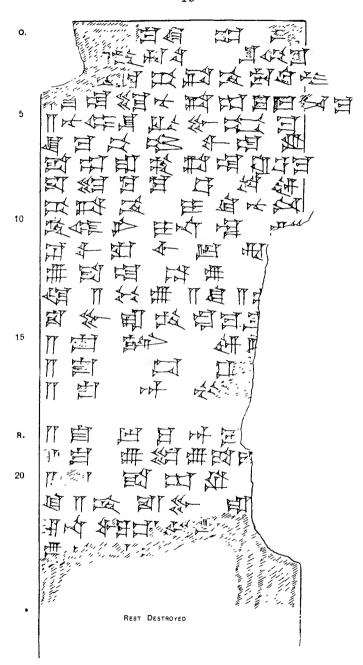
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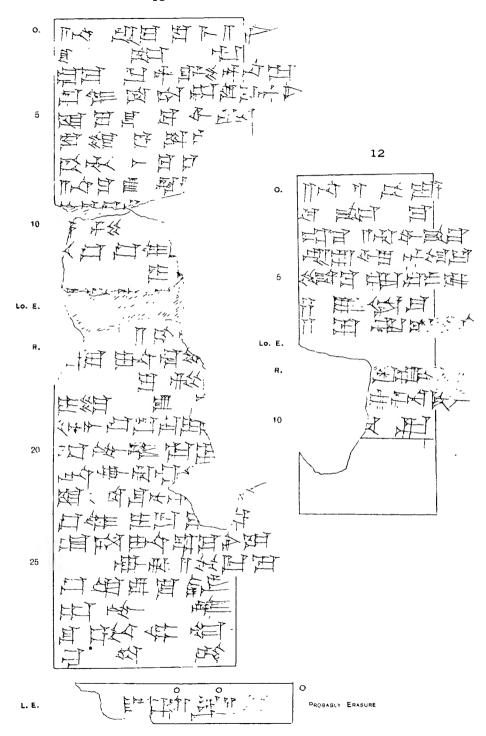


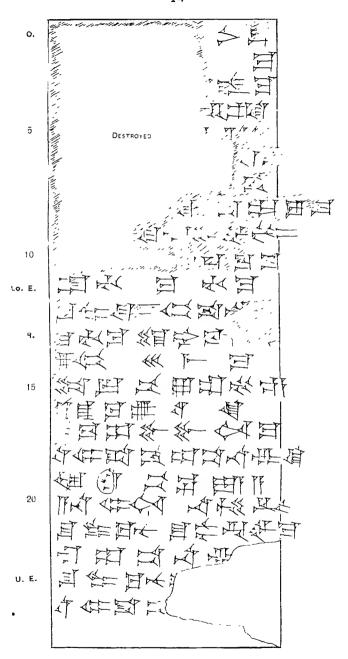


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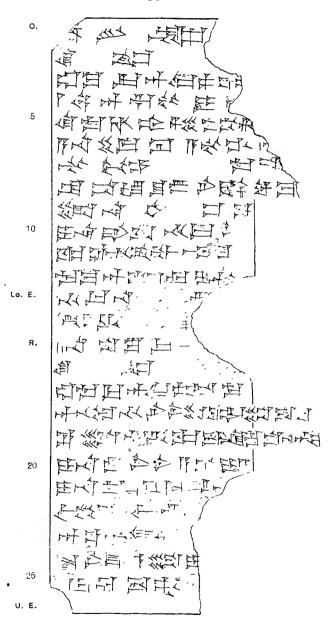
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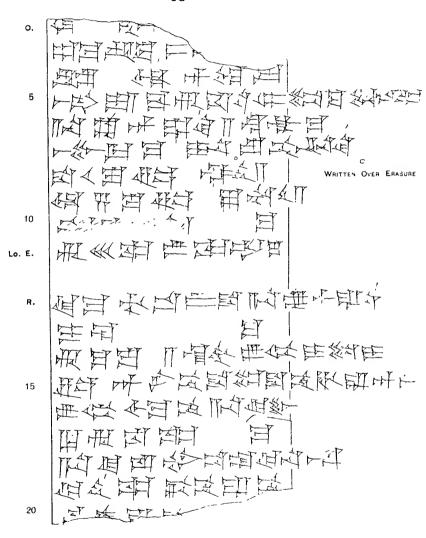




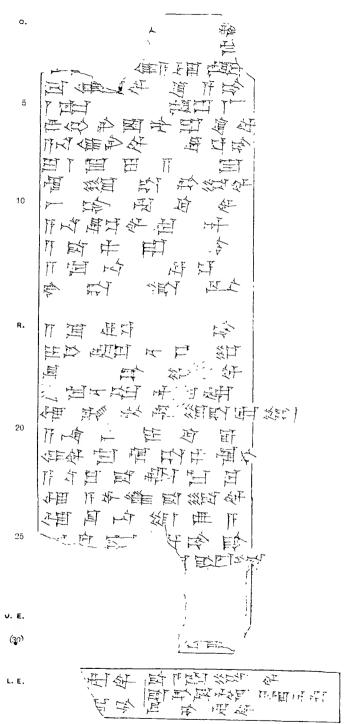






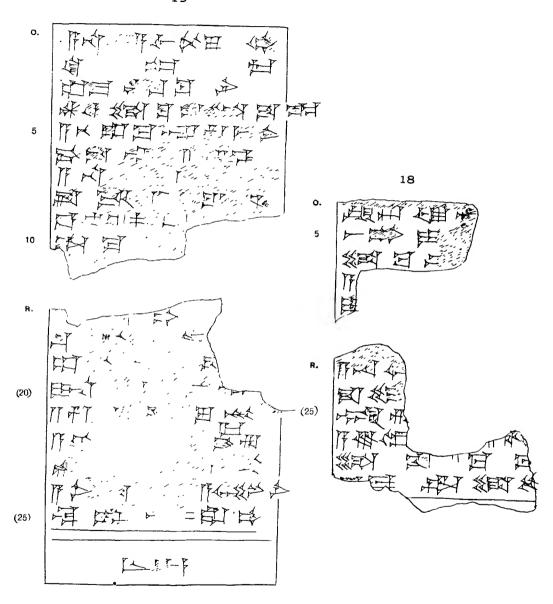


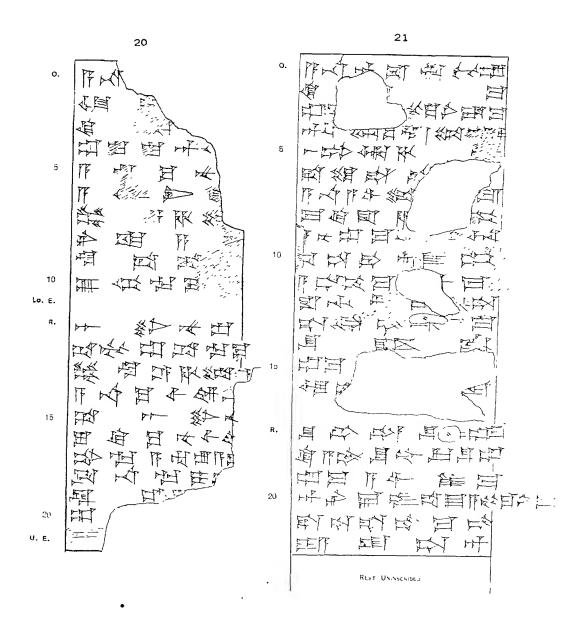
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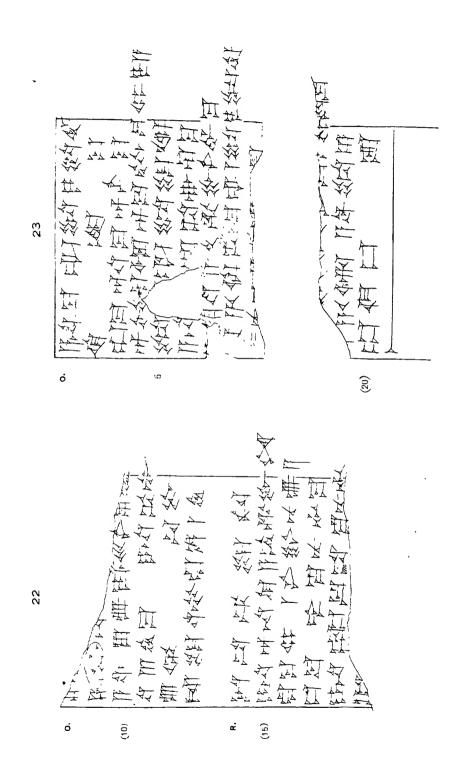


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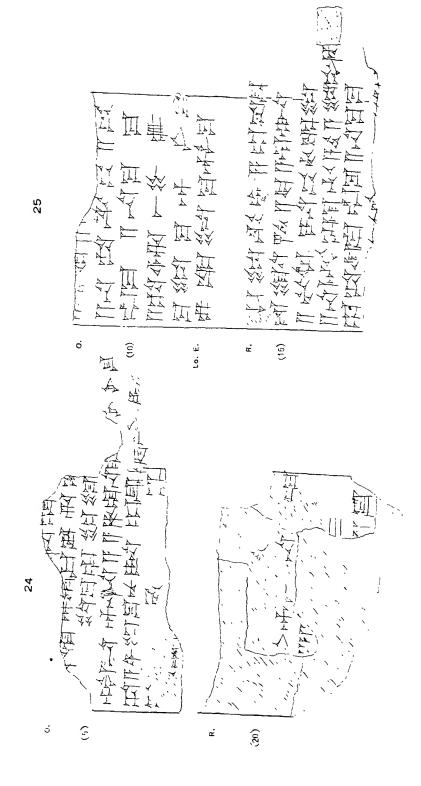




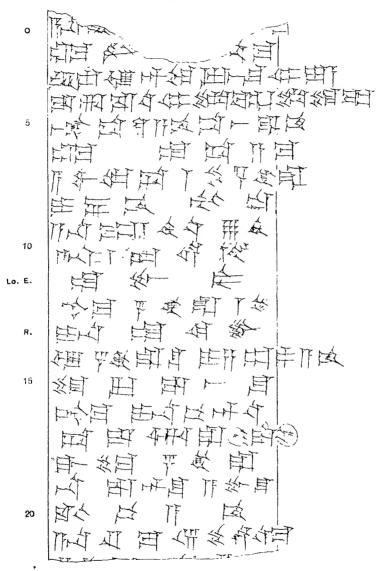




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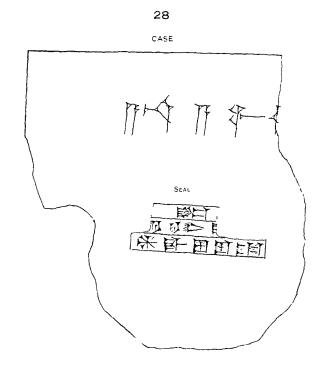
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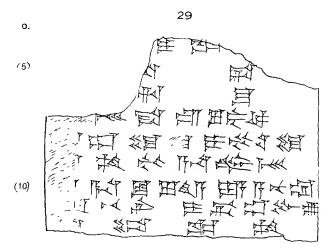




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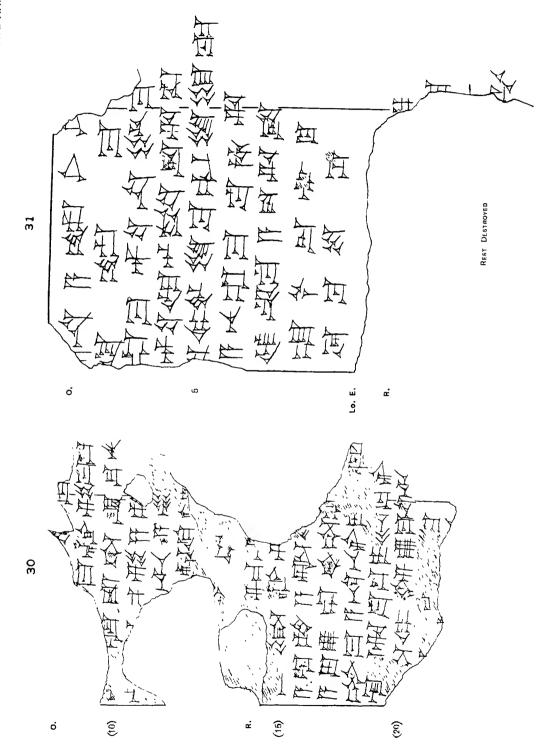
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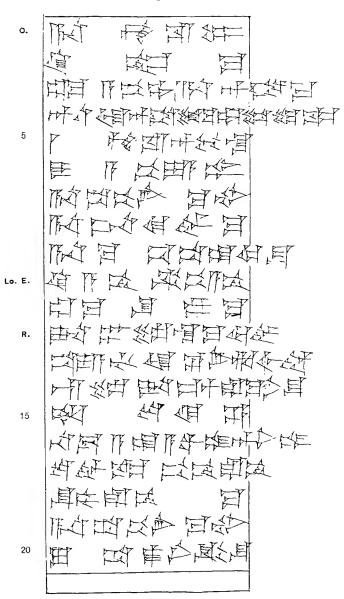
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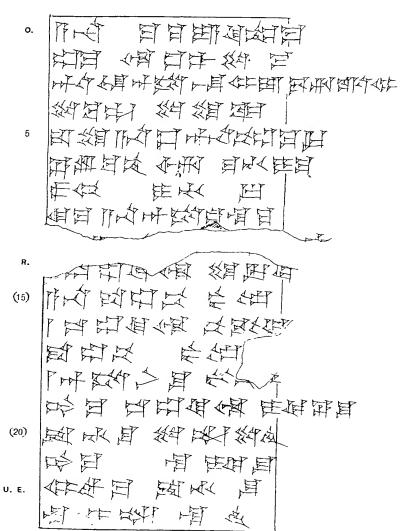


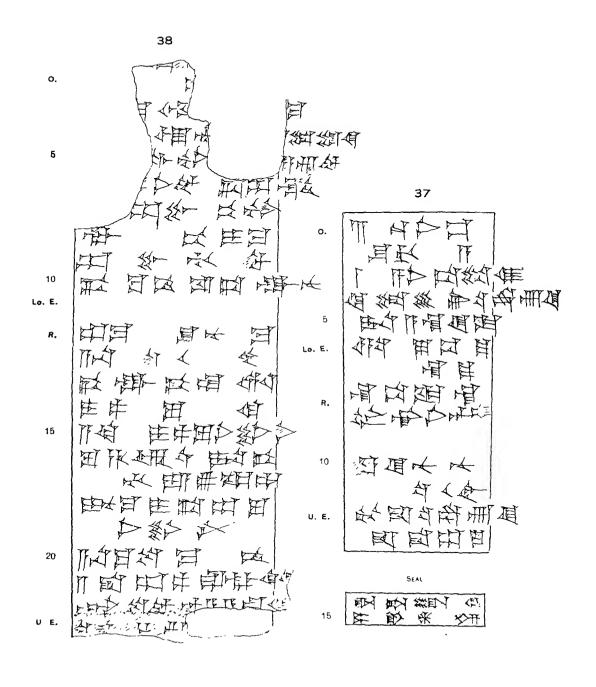
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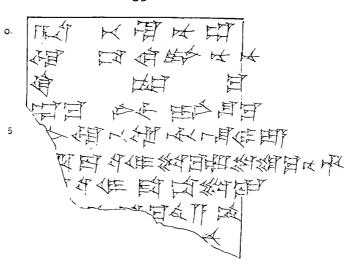


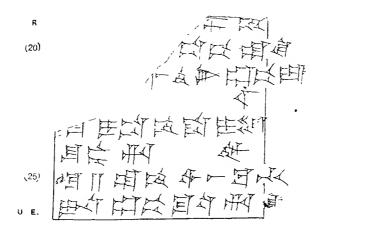
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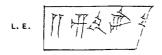




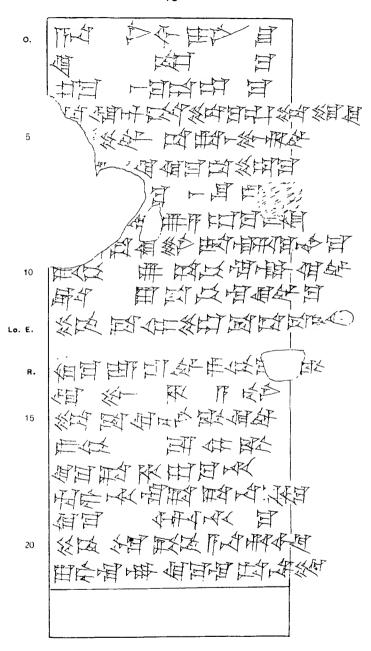
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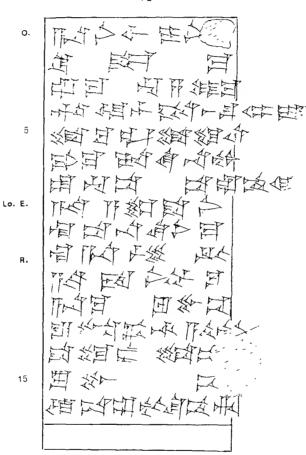








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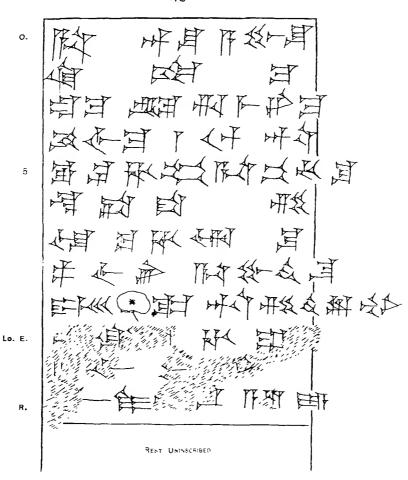
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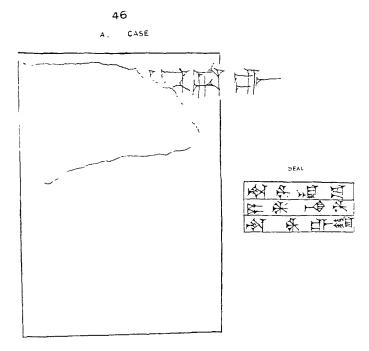
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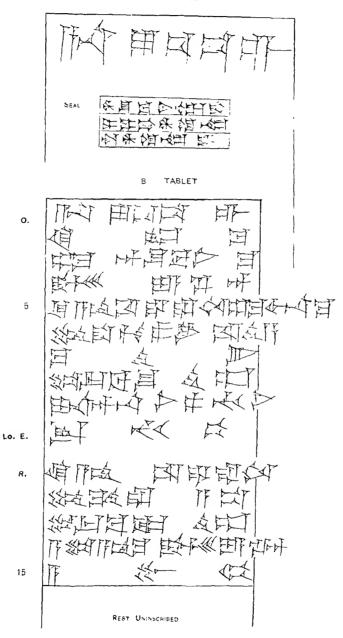


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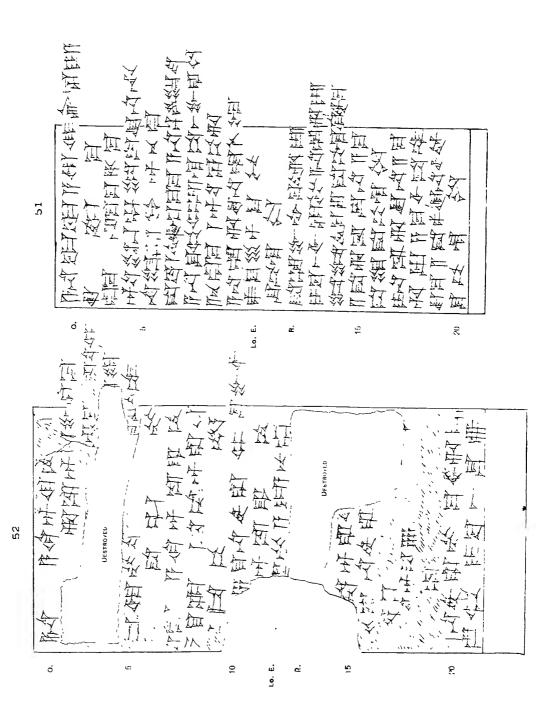
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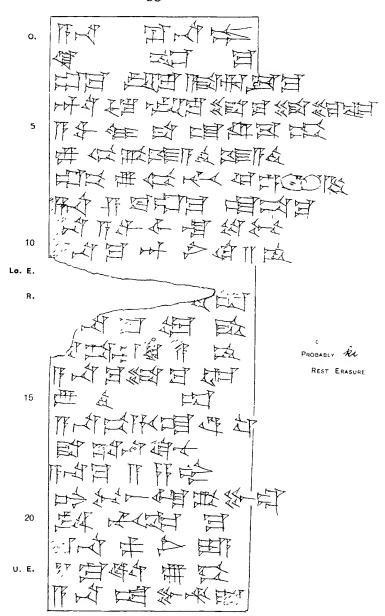


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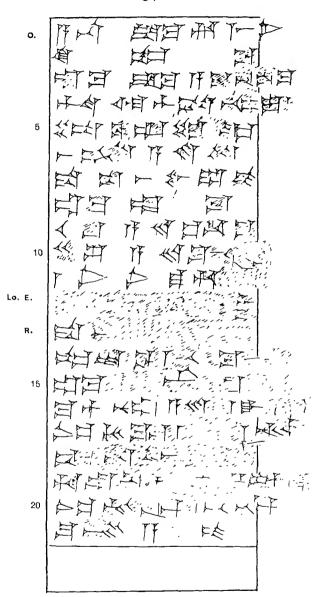
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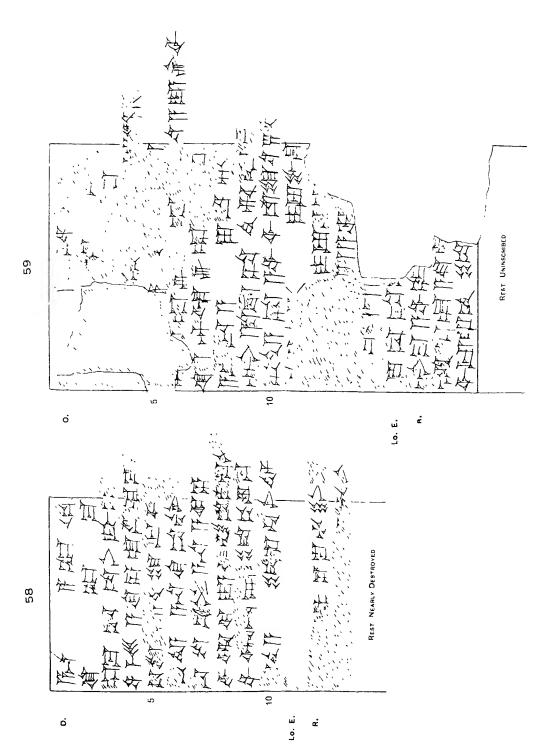
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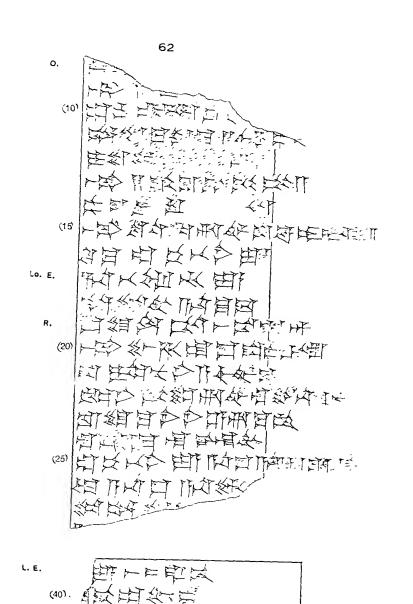
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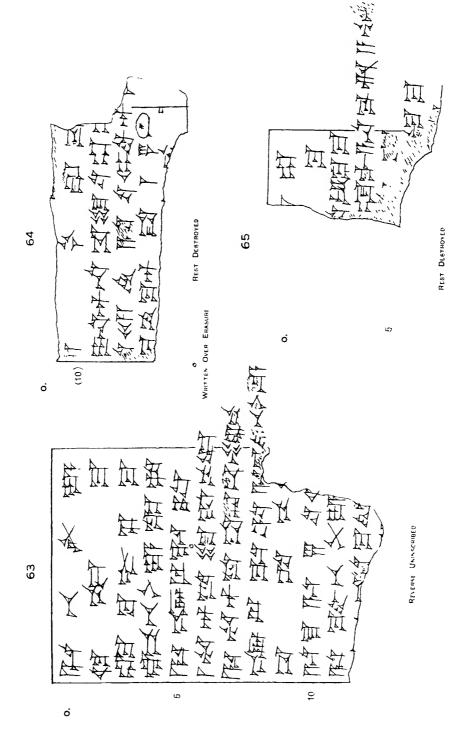


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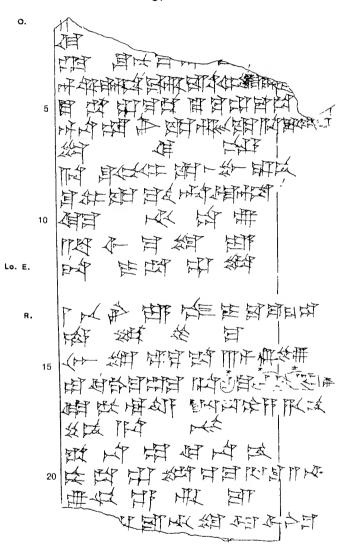


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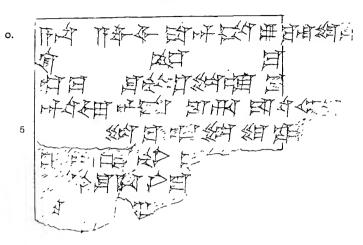


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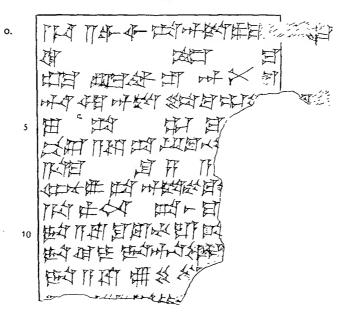
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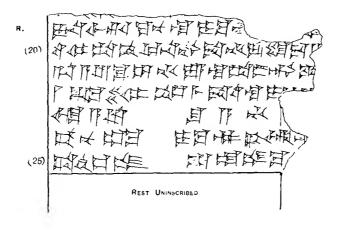


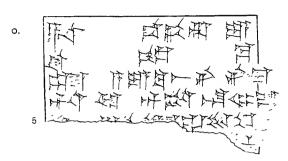
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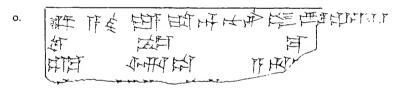
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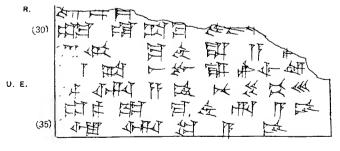


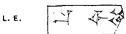




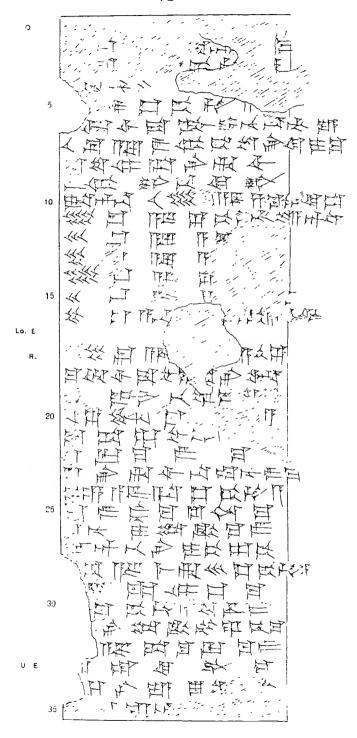


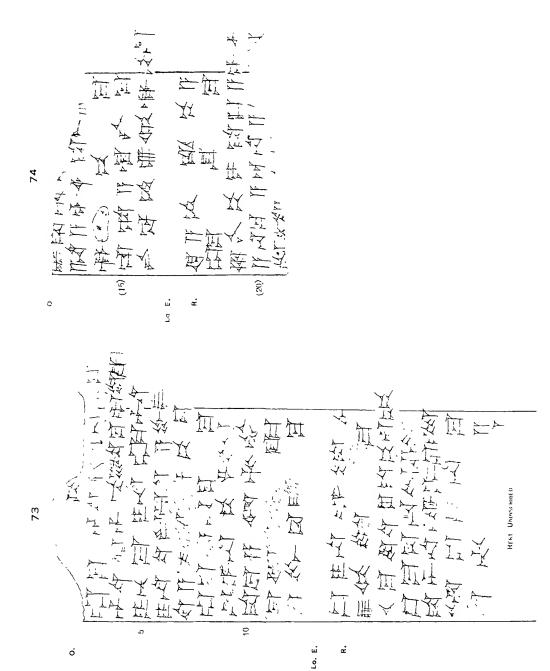




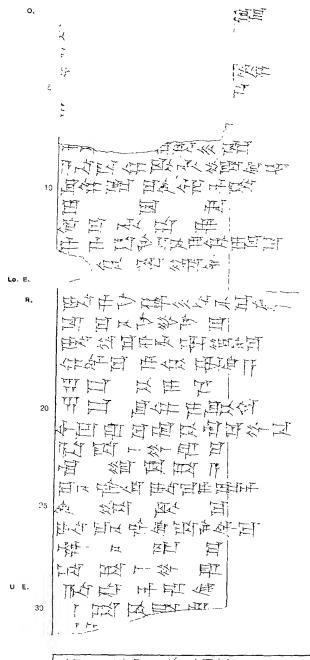








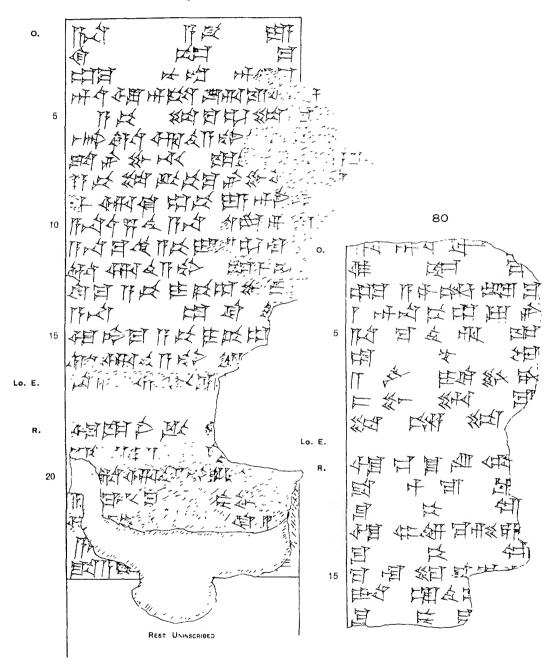
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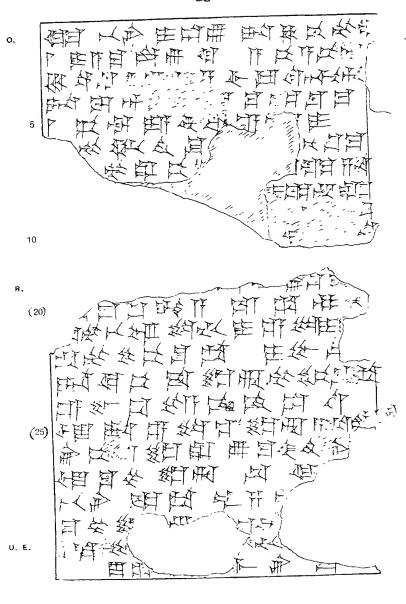
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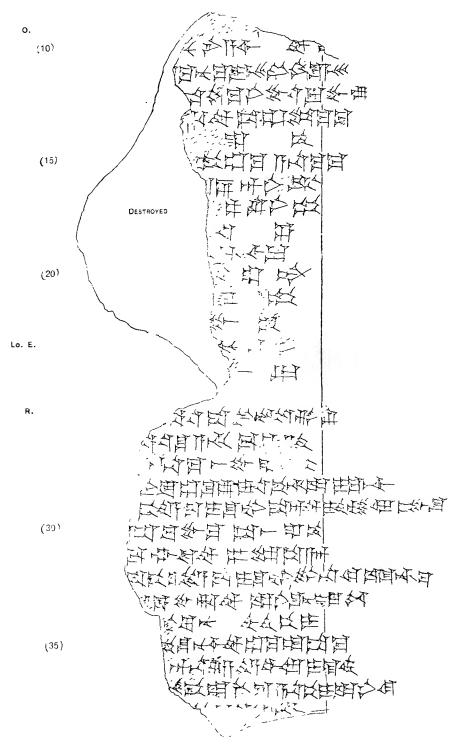
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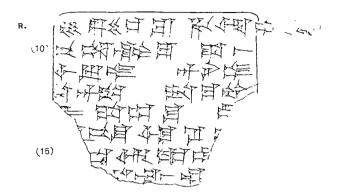
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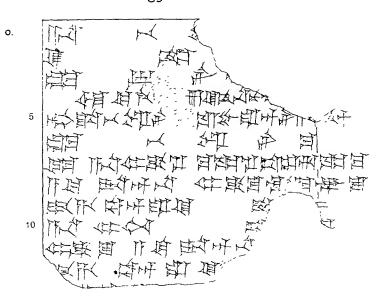


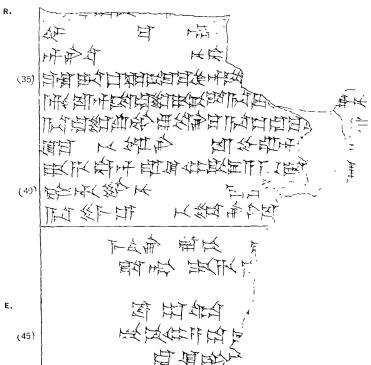
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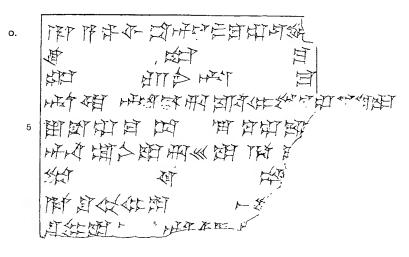
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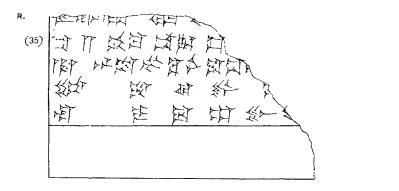
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44 674 PM (11/4 64) (4) 陈介克州及。 建工艺管门图 医明斯斯 (4) 医红色 袋牙事門 起下 17年 年本 11年 15年

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三十一年 公会田中子四十二年 会是完全的的一种数据的所得的所有的证据。 唯母的的好性的關鍵。因為 176四人所 四个四种时间被 阿州不外国即亚 四个种人们被 日用以母門內在河 母談《野区哲 正古代の一大人 们消蝕 环烷 711 4 45/ 专品特别对科 Ş œ 对新人们对时的17年4年18年4年18日,阿尔内内的1844。 大學大學四學出類等母語其他關於明明是母祖才主於自 是这个世代是不是心体不可以的是是有这个不可不开口下了 计级程序阻率 好分孙气中们的"性"以呼回跨下争位。 性外的阴阳 品田区等方 原外四十岁,四十名 环球作的国际 医胚 同时等到底的时候等了性产 一一组多别网络出现各种公司和国 时件 性情权 成位 地對 笛 医 以行体的位置的特別的新的 117天本村村東京 >11 即分都你你 加块红铅 15 ı. E o

学了的情情情情感呼。

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野阳區

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**《在下降时经验** 



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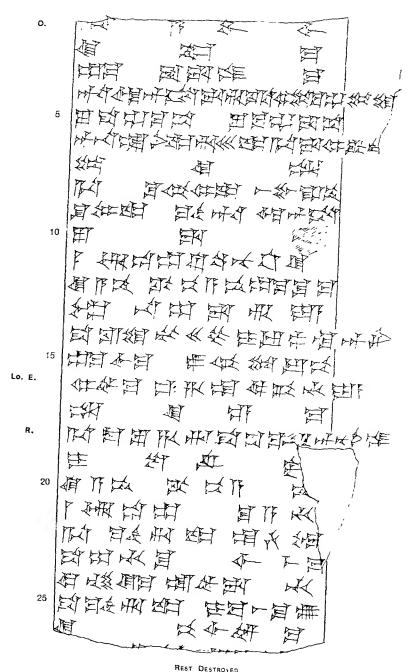
o. 国国组组制 知地 班是認識的国際的情報因此的 一个地位的 四分四百分四百分子 10 Lo. E. 国和地国的政府 R. 作 团 對 四国国际下下 西京四年段 器国团州郊 松利国村縣 REST UNINSCRIPED

年生命四年之中 国民国的各种 **西黎紫 社四黎** 阿阿拉西丽 超目过时间 然民 医神经性 一种可以 10 图》图图中44年目中文 年每天成11年至14年1 阳刻 今日国刊日3 12 年好四歲 点海祖会 四四 即 1 Francis 一种 社 连 Lo. E. R. REST UNINSCRIELD

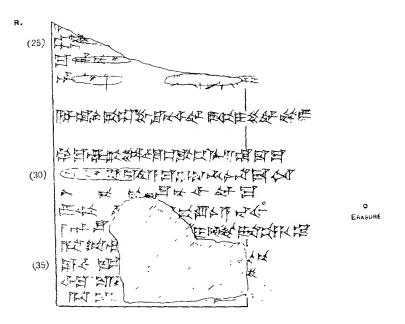
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平年 平 阿阿 4面圆书 包口 是这种多数的现在形式 医医性性 如智味性到。 算面品图 市公益少军 图《图》 图《图》 世祖泰山 图沙沙图江 四個國國國門 學學學 10 17 个区园经际原居及了及即四分 包止区 际风压 电阻全库风 的自身 多型力 作四分 谷田谷 野农产门 石田 外区 四日经出国海路的国际经过 19 12-4四级出场自由外域的影响。 国强茶家 萨路 四 学人ははいいいない 下掛合 有似 Lo. E. 了由此短知知知知知 All A 祖來四下及降發國母 好事有 题 段 門 時 图案与 亞环 四 夏 五 五 随母民国民自民国品中世史时 其為 因多多因 阿 家生四河至至江河南北西 国国 一切医处理处理 数国生的 30 点 然口思图是现在国际四日 REST UNINSCRIBED

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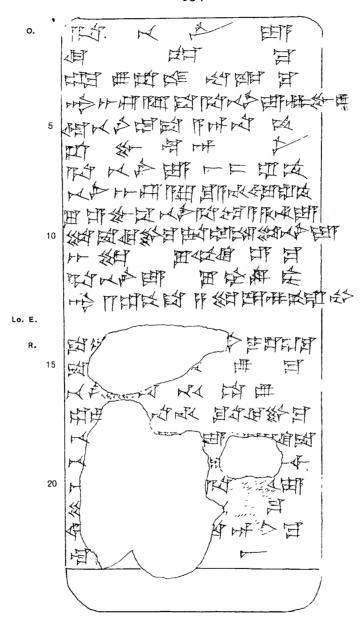
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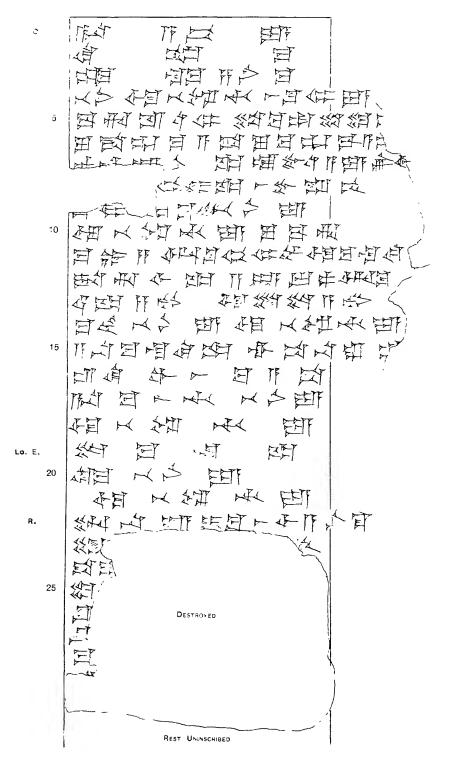
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ο. 以及及日本四日以及 不上不少 活 西西湖山村城村山村超出 Lo. E 原母 医母母母 母母 其母的 二世祖知祖祖祖祖祖 升位国 日本、山田、 母說 點 紅門有

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点点存起口生存。谁因出出领点 H.以至由此以因此以中,然后的一种, \$5T 阿马条中国 下沙里 区 豆井园目中山石商业园园山 10 | 时间时间时间时间时间 田 酸 雷 正时,因为中国和中国的国际 古界内对自然性对对对对 国公谷安国国际各国部公司 臣四部的日本祖母祖母四日世中四日 四年节世祖祖祖祖祖 那岁月郎周州四次昭 Lo. E.

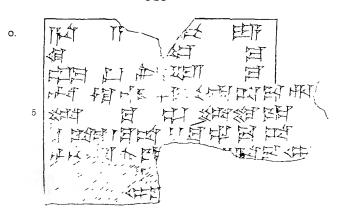
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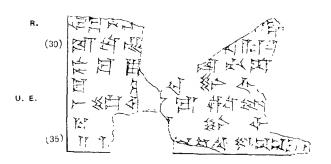
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11日对区内国内引 出 到出的自己的 世界 经 22 压供的压力的证据 国際社會位置直接與其實 年年红四下国民 天 及 日月1日前日海路和一年到1月11日中下日 其对打工中工工政部 30 上目对开际公司负册 四 国外经会 爱 单级 申 四 四一田乡山 居民出 数 际 國祖祖今日本母四十年日 35 | 炒做国际管理国际时时的 世代下省 计 图 茶环 然 因 因 数 因 日 独 茶豆生於包四二及四四份至日四 经国对 我五阴南内们相们到 何月四处国外国产时四年五日《四日》 河下区 即 四 四 数 四 四 U. E. 型的四十四世 化金丝 亞軍事母母

季日時間 即我湖西东西 即为川 L. E.

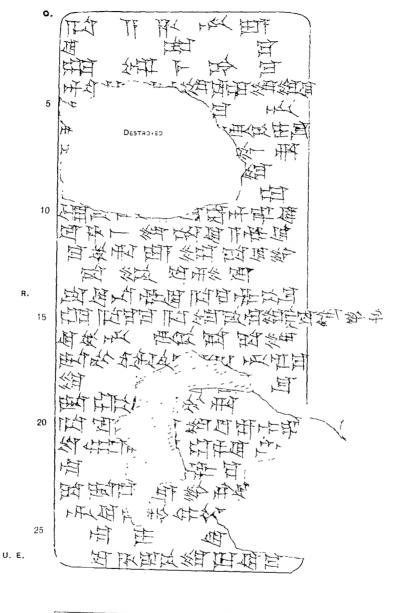
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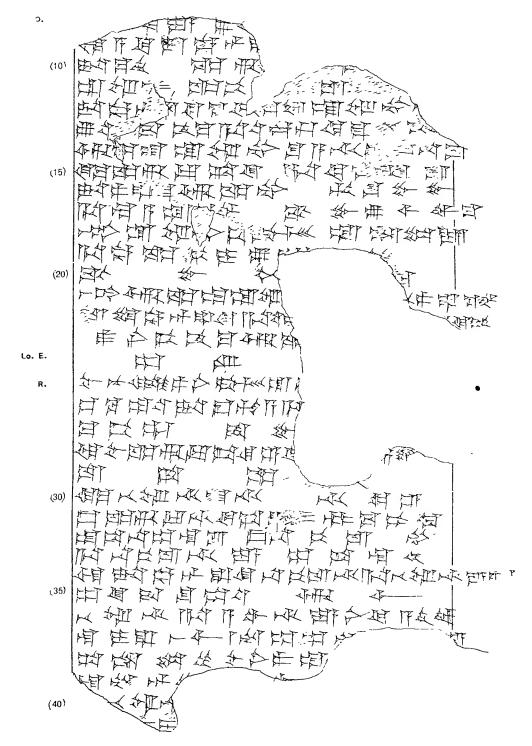
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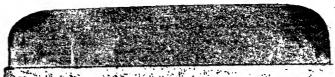
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'A book that is shut is but a block'

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